MORNING EDITION

# Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

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# Navy Sinks Lexington Type Carrier; Japanese Hospital Ship Torpedoed

## Enemy Act Violation of Treaty—Japan Will Push On

## ALL BUT 6 SAVED

In violation of treaty and in utter disregard of common humanity, an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the Japanese hospital ship Harbin Maru in the South China Sea on the morning of January 10, the Imperial Headquarters stated in its 11:30 a.m. communique Wednesday.

The same communique said that although most of the patients and members of the crew aboard had been rescued, six persons were still missing at the time of report. The act of sinking a hospital ship, it was pointed out, constituted flagrant violation of "the treaty applying the principles of the Treaty of Geneva to warfare at sea" concluded on January 12, 1912, at The Hague and ruthless disregard of humanity. Japan believes this to be the most regrettable affair, the communique concludes.

**A storm of moral indignation swept over the whole of Japan on Wednesday when the sinking of the hospital ship Harbin Maru by an enemy submarine in South China waters on January 10 was announced by the Imperial Headquarters.**

**The resentment of the Japanese was all the greater because of the fact that the inhuman act, contrary to international law. followed by a few weeks an attack on a hospital ship off Kota Bharu on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula.**

**This, the latest enemy act in violation of the principle of humanity, has had the effect of strengthening further the determination of the Japanese to make every sacrifice in the cause of the Greater East Asia War whose aim is to eliminate all vicious American and British influences from East Asia.**

**It was freely predicted in informed quarters that Japan would retaliate for the sinking of the Harbin Maru by intensified operations against the enemy.**

**These quarters conveyed that they had now no doubt of the reality of the fact that the United States and Britain are capable of anything, violating not only international law but also the canon of humanity.**

**The view taken here is that the sinking of the Harbin Maru has shown the sort of foe Japan has in America and Britain to deal with.**

**The press in Tokyo was agreed that both America and Britain have unmasked themselves as countries ready to violate the principles of justice and humanity they are professing whenever it suits them.**

**The sinking of the Harbin Maru was in violation of Article 1 of the Red Cross Treaty concluded at Geneva on November 15, 1886, and Article 1 of The Hague Treaty of 1912 extending the application of the Red Cross Treaty to sea battles.**

**Article 1 of the Red Cross Treaty is to the effect that field hospitals and hospital ships are to be regarded as neutral and the belligerents are called upon to protect such hospitals while there are patients in them.**

**Article 1 of The Hague Treaty of 1912 reads to the effect that the belligerents are required not to seize hospital ships whose names were communicated to them prior to the employment of the vessels.**

### JAPANESE FORCES CHASE ENEMY DIVISION

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 14.—Remnants of the British 9th Division are continuing to flee into a mountainous area in Pahang State, as a result of a Japanese westward drive north of the Pahang River, it was reported today. Japanese troops today reached a certain strategic point at the eastern foot of a mountain range running in the middle of Malay Peninsula. Meantime, another detachment of Japanese troops, marching along the east coast of the peninsula, has advanced to a certain point near the Pahang River where enemy troops have been thrown into utter confusion and deprived of all fighting spirit.

### BRITISH RETREAT RAPIDLY SOUTH IN MALAYA

Domei

BERNE, January 13.—British forces in the Malay Peninsula are retreating rapidly south in Selangor, followed closely by Japanese tanks and harassed by dive bombers, according to reports received by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung here today. Japanese vanguards already have pushed into Negri Sembilan, and the whole northern region presumably is in Japanese hands, the report said.

On the eastern coast, the situation is said to be calm, but London fears further developments with the reported landing

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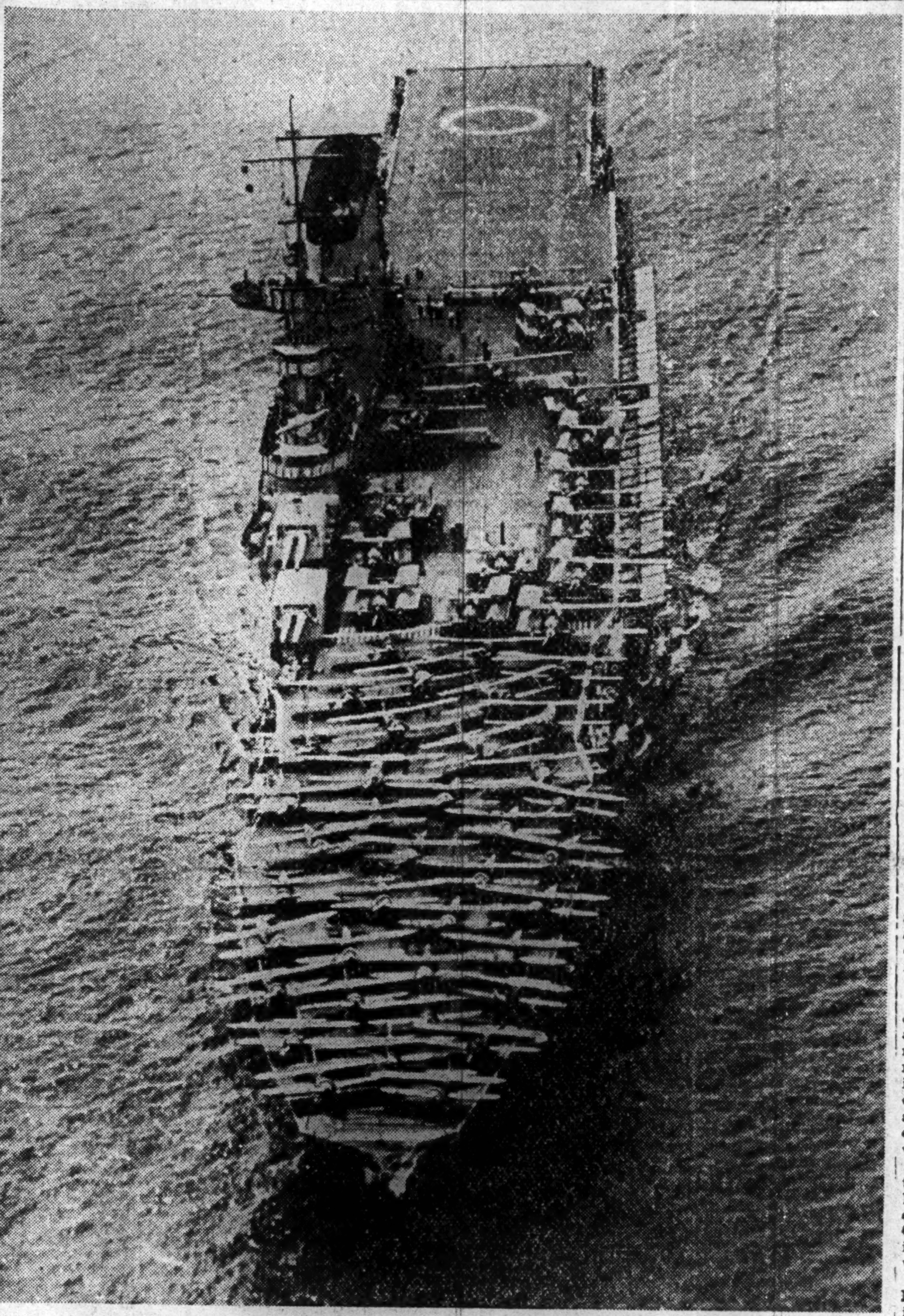
U.S. Aircraft Carrier Lexington



**The American Pacific Fleet was again given a blow when the Imperial Headquarters announced that an aircraft carrier belonging to the same type as the Lexington in the above photo was sunk by a Japanese submarine in Western Hawaiian waters on January 12 after being hit by a torpedo and depth charge.**

### ENVOY FROM AUSTRALIA CONFERS WITH U.S. HEAD

#### Directs Negotiation With Roosevelt on Pacific Crisis Facing Country

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—With the spreading of the war to the southern Pacific, Richard Gardiner Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, has called suddenly on President Roosevelt to confer on joint measures to cope with the new developments, it was reported here from Washington today.

Heretofore, liaison between Australia and the United States has been maintained through Britain but with the increasing acuteness of the Allied position in the Pacific, it was said that the Governments of Australia and the United States have agreed to confer directly for the speedy execution all policies in connection with joint defense measures.

President Roosevelt after his meeting with Mr. Casey revealed to correspondents that the Governments of Australia and the United States will maintain direct connection to deal with the Pacific situation.

In connection with reports that Australian military leaders will visit Washington in the near future to confer on joint military tactics in the Pacific area, President Roosevelt declared that since a joint Allied military congress has been formed, it was not strange for such representatives to call on Washington.

The sending of delegates to the United States is not limited to Australia only, but will include all Allied countries, President Roosevelt said.

### War Trophies Reach Sasebo

**The Sasebo Naval Station on Wednesday announced the arrival of war trophies which fell into Japanese hands when the Japanese Navy captured the United States gunboat Wake, of 370 tons on December 8 at Shanghai and sank the British battleship Repulse, of 32,000 tons, off the coast of Malaya. Those from the Wake include a copper-framed map of the island of Guam, the name formerly carried by the vessel, and 30 United States naval flags, as well as two name plates of the gunboat, formerly gracing the bow and stern of the American warship. The Sasebo Naval Station also welcomed the arrival of one-time bell from the Repulse which was sent to the bottom by Japanese warplanes along with the former pride of the British East Asia fleet, the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales. The Wake is now in the service of the Japanese Navy under the name, Tatara.**

### U.S., BRITAIN SPREADING FALSE REPORT IN TURKEY

#### Spokesman of Wilhelmstrasse Points Out Two Reasons for Such Intrigues

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 14.—Rumors spread by a British commentator over the radio regarding alleged German troop concentrations near the Turkish border were described as Anglo-American machinations by the spokesman of Wilhelmstrasse.

He pointed out that such intrigues served merely two purposes, firstly, to scare Turkey about allegedly impending German threats against them and, secondly, to divert the attention of Ankara from the fact that Foreign Secretary Eden in his Moscow negotiations betrayed Europe to Bolshevism giving way to the well-known Soviet claims to Turkish possessions.

Regarding the appointment of the former United States Ambassador to Moscow, Laurence Steindhardt, as Ambassador to Ankara was merely registered in Berlin with the remark that among the former American envoys to Turkey there had been quite a number of Jews. The Wilhelmstrasse does not believe that Turkey's policy will be influenced by the appointment of Mr. Steindhardt.

### Denies War Declaration

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has categorically denied reports that the 19 American Republics have proposed a bill for the declaration of war against the Axis, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA PROVING ABORTIVE

#### Japan Has Little Cause to Worry Over False Reports Spread by U.S., Britain

### COMMAND UNITY A MYTH

#### Anglo-American Economic Future Bristling With Difficulties, Says Asahi

Japan is not worried over propaganda reports unfavorable to this country which are being spread by the United States and Great Britain, declares the Asahi.

The Japanese, according to the paper, are aware of the conditions in America and Britain which have sustained crushing defeats at the hands of the Imperial Forces. To them, any further propaganda of America and Britain means additional evidence of the difficulties in which they find themselves as a result of the reverses which have been suffered by their armed forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

**U.S. in Desperate State**

The paper gives an account of the desperate state of the United States and Britain on the basis of information in its possession.

"The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has thrown the United States and Britain into indescribable confusion," begins the Asahi. "The state of affairs in these countries today presents a sharp contrast to conditions which prevailed in these countries while they were pushing the program of consummating the ABCD encirclement of this country prior to the war.

"The defeat of the United States Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii was a blow to the American navy from the effects of which it will find it almost impossible to recover.

**Shifting Responsibilities**

"Within 10 days from the destruction of the Pacific Fleet a commission was appointed by the American Government to fix the blame for the ignominious defeat sustained by the American navy at Hawaii. The commander of the Pacific Fleet was dismissed and a change was effected in the command of the American air forces in the Hawaiian region.

"The commander of the British Asiatic Fleet was lost in the Battle of the Malay Coast when his flagship, Prince of Wales, was sunk. Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, former Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station, was appointed his successor.

"Toward the close of last year Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in East Asia, was dismissed after the defeat of the British Asiatic Fleet in the Battle of the Malay Coast.

**MacArthur Dropped**

"As a result of the Anglo-American talks at Washington, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, has been named supreme commander of the combined American and British forces in the southwestern Pacific. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Philippine Islands, who was mentioned in connection with the post of commander of combined American and British air forces in the Pacific region, was passed over. His whereabouts have been shrouded in mystery ever since the fall of Cavite.

"The reshuffle of commanders of the American and British forces in East Asia and the Pacific area is an unprecedented event. The motive behind the changes was to coordinate the command of allied forces in the Pacific area.

**Hopes of Unity Blasted**

"The manner in which the war situation has recently developed has dashed to the ground all American and British hopes of unity in the command of allied forces in the Pacific area. The American mainland has been cut off from East Asia. The American line of communication in the south Pacific is under a Japanese menace. The advances of Japanese Forces in the Malay Peninsula have jeopardized communications between Burma and the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

"It is an irony of fate that the reshuffle of commanders of the allied forces in the Pacific area has led to the situation of a split in the command of the forces defending Singapore and Australia.

"General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in the southwest Pacific, was prompt to remove his headquarters to Batavia as soon as he saw that Singapore stood little chance of rendering a good account of itself against the Japanese who were smashing their way toward it.

"Reports indicate that General Wavell is planning the establishment of a third allied line against Japan. Whether he will have the full cooperation

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## Army Planes Carry Out Large-Scale Singapore Raids

## 3 CRAFT DOWNED

A United States aircraft-carrier of the Lexington type, 33,000 tons, was sunk by a Japanese submarine off Hawaii on January 12, it was stated in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Wednesday.

The enemy ship, belonging to the United States Pacific Fleet, had been confirmed as hit by a Japanese torpedo and depth charge at a point west of Hawaii on the evening of January 12 but the Japanese submarine dove on the approach of an enemy destroyer, so that it could not report for certain that the enemy aircraft-carrier had been seen to sink. As, however, members of the crew of the submarine heard two explosions, one by the torpedo and the other by the depth charge, naval authorities have felt safe in announcing that the enemy ship had been sunk.

### CREW 2,122—CAPACITY 81 PLANES

The Lexington, which together with its sister ship the Saratoga is the largest aircraft carrier in the world, has a speed of 33.9 knots and is manned by a crew of 2,122. It normally carries 81 planes of all types, including combat planes, combination scouting and bombing planes, bombing planes and torpedo planes. In case of emergency it is capable of carrying 120 planes.

Its armament consists of a main battery of eight 8-inch guns and a secondary battery of 12 5-inch high-angle guns. The ship was completed in 1927 after having been under construction for six years. It was first started as a battle-cruiser, but as the result of restrictions imposed by the Washington Disarmament Conference it was converted into an aircraft carrier.

The loss of the Lexington is an irreparable loss to the United States navy in view of the fact that the bulk of its Pacific Fleet has already been lost. If used effectively, an aircraft carrier such as the Lexington can be of more use than three or four battleships, according to some authorities. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States possessed seven carriers, including the Hornet which was completed last fall. Besides the Lexington, the Langley has recently been confirmed as sunk, while the Enterprise, 20,000 tons, was apparently badly damaged in Hawaiian waters on the first day of the war, leaving the United States with only five carriers of which one is at present out of action.

### ARMY BOMBS SINGAPORE THREE TIMES

The Imperial Army Air Force twice carried out large-scale bombing raids on enemy air bases around Singapore in broad daylight on January 12, followed by a third raid on a still larger scale the same evening, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 1 p.m. Wednesday.

The third air attack was delivered by a squadron of bombers and fighters, which not only bombed and destroyed Singapore military establishments but trapped six Buffalo fighters of the British air force, which were trying to escape after the preceding terrific onslaught, and shot down four of them for certain.

### PAHANG UNDER COMPLETE JAPANESE CONTROL

**Domei**

**SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 14.—Pahang State today was placed under Japanese control with Japanese troops breaking through the steep terrain in eastern Malaya. Part of the Japanese troops, which had captured Kuantan, continued their drive through thick jungles north of the Pahang River and have occupied a certain strategic point, it was said. Meantime, other Japanese troops, advancing 50 kilometers south of Kuantan, today drove enemy troops completely out of Pahang State.**

### JAPANESE FORCES RAID MINGALADON AIRFIELD

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 14.—Heavy bomber planes of the Japanese air forces yesterday evening raided the enemy's airfield at Mingaladon, in the suburbs of Rangoon, and set two large-size bombers aflame, it was reported today.

# WAR CREATES SHIFT IN COLONIAL POLICY

### Equal Emphasis Should Be Given to Both North and South Asia, Say Veterans

An epoch-making change in the colonial policy of the Japanese Government which is gradually taking place due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was described in an article appearing in the Hochi Tuesday by two veterans of the colonization movement, Takeo Tanaka of the Manchoukuo Settlement Association and Takashi Imamura of the Japan Colonization Association.

They strongly emphasized the necessity of paying equal attention to the colonization of northern Asia as much as to the south and that the leaders in the work of construction in the south should be transferred to the north at times where the cold climate helps in creating sturdy, stalwart leaders.

Takeo Tanaka, formerly Overseas Vice-Minister and Takeshi Imamura, who formerly held the position as Governor of Karafuto, gave the following interesting observations on Japan's future colonization program.

**New Turn Taken**

"The remarkable victories of the Imperial Forces within the past month have not only brought about an epoch-making change in all the occupied territories, but also caused the colonial policy of our Imperial Government to take an entirely new turn.

"The Manchurian Incident marked the beginning of our northern colonial policy, and Manchuria became the Promised Land of our colonizers.

"The War of Greater East Asia marks the beginning of our southern colonial policy, and the demand of the epoch is that we should establish colonies in both the north and the south.

"With this in view, the 60 or so civilian colonization bodies in both the north and the south have been amalgamated into one unified organization, and the directorial policy of the various departments connected with the colonizing movement is expected to be radically changed.

"The first period of Manchurian colonization is from 1937 to 1942. During this period, due to our endeavors since 1917, we have succeeded in settling one million families in Manchuria, as well as six million members of the Youths Volunteer Corps.

"The second period begins from this year, and it was our purpose to settle 220,000 families and 130,000 youths within the next five years, but due to the uncertainty of the political situation before the outbreak of war, we have been unable to accomplish anything definite in this direction. Besides, if it came to war, every able-bodied young man would be drafted for military purposes, and colonizing, for the moment, would have to come to a standstill.

"But it was only a matter of time before the colonizing movement resumed its activity. The outbreak of war on December 8 solved this question of time. Here is our chance! For the first time in history our colonial policy could expand uninterrupted both northward and southward.

**Successful Merger Seen**

"The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends on the successful amalgamation of Japan, Manchuria, and the lands of the South Seas. For the real development of the southern regions, the settlement of Manchuria must be completed first. To rush south and neglect the north would be a folly.

"Geographically, the southern lands are much easier to colonize than the north. The natives are gentle and easy going, and do not offer any opposition. In contrast to Manchuria, it is possible in the south to establish a new culture.

"The colonizers must be real leaders, morally and physically, in every sense of the word.

"The training ground of leaders is the north. Only in the severe cold of the north are produced the real leaders. It appears to me that the Japanese born in the warm lands to the south lack those very qualities of initiative and untiring energy that characterizes a leader. It might be well, therefore, that those born in the south should be sent north either to Japan or to Manchuria to undergo a course of rigid training that will rebuild them into men qualified to take the position of leaders.

"From this point of view, it becomes necessary to exchange the colonizers of the north and the south from time to time. Also it is vitally essential that the 60 different bodies which have been amalgamated into one organization should not waste their time in research about the same things. Huge offices in high buildings and figureheads with only their names to recommend them will not further the cause of colonization. Only few men are doing the real work in silence and diligence.

"The various bodies in the organization should not persist in following individual pursuits. There must be real unit, with centralized leadership, and all activities must be directed toward a common goal. Without this unity there can not be real progress."

## DEFENSE ZONES DECIDED

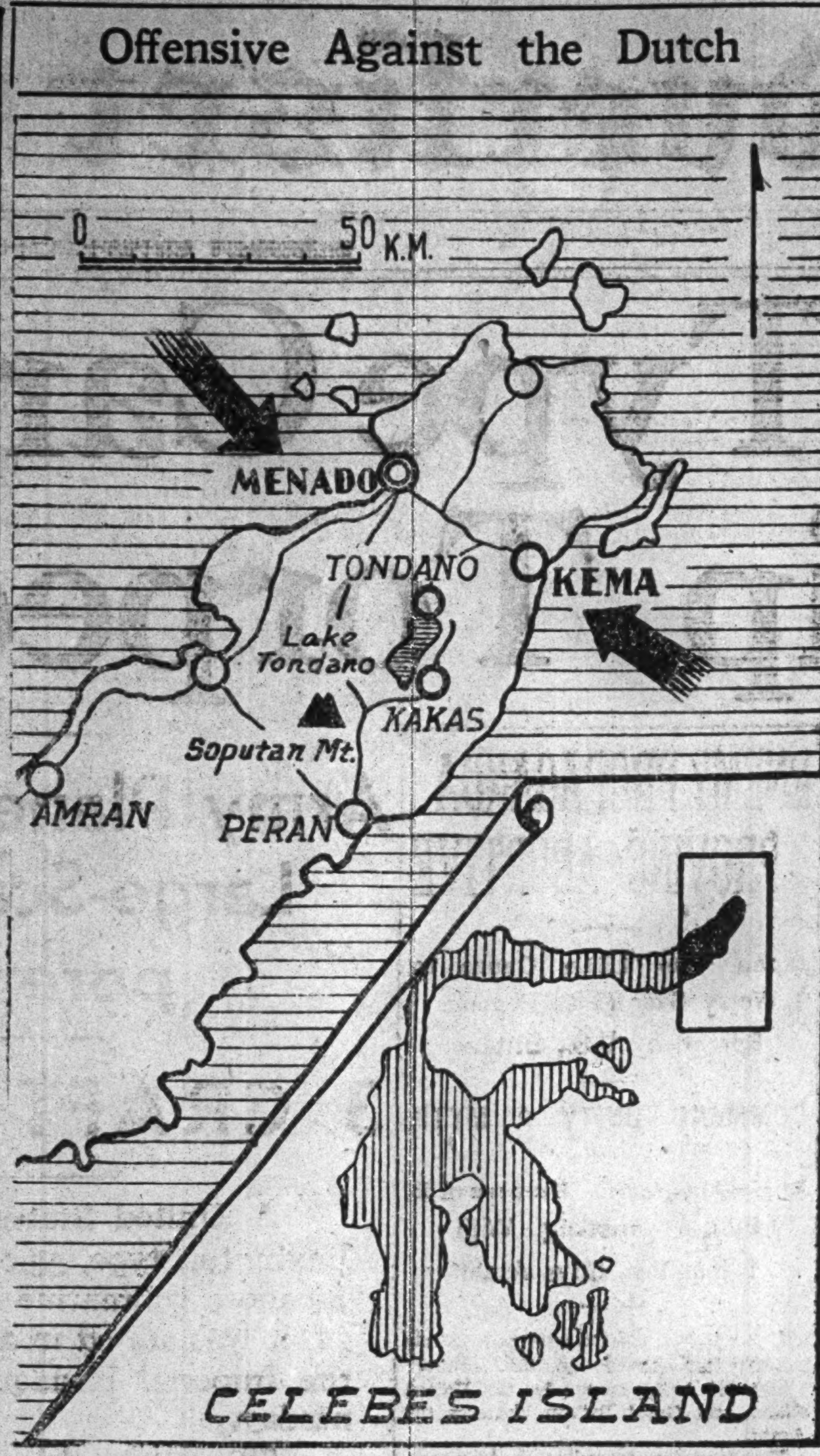
### Salinas, Santa Elena in Ecuador New Designated Areas

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—The Government of Ecuador has declared Salinas and Santa Elena, districts on the Pacific coast of Ecuador, as special zones, it was reported in a Guayaquil dispatch received here today via Lisbon.

The Government, as a result of this action, has ordered all foreigners residing in these areas to evacuate within 24 hours, the report added.

## Offensive Against the Dutch



Unleashing their furious attacks, Japanese landing parties occupied Menado and after crushing the surrounding enemy forces penetrated Tondano while another unit landed at Kema capturing the Kakas airfield all on January 12, the very day Japan declared war against the Netherlands East Indies. The map in the lower right shaded dark shows the sectors already in Japanese hands in the Celebes Island.

## Hospital Ship Is Torpedoed

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of Japanese forces on a new point on the Malay Peninsula, the report stated.

Meanwhile, the United Press reported from Singapore that retreating British forces have carried out the scorched earth policy, destroying all useful establishments. Cold storage plants at Kuala Lumpur had been transferred before the British retreated, the report said.

### BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF PORT SWETTENHAM

**Domei**

**SHANGHAI, January 14.—Port Swettenham, an important British base approximately eight miles southwest of Kuala Lumpur, has been captured by Japanese troops, the British Far Eastern High Command admitted in a communique issued yesterday, Havas reported from Singapore yesterday. The communique also admitted that British troops were retreating to new positions in the western area of the Malay Peninsula.**

## *Enemy Propaganda Proving Abortive*

(Continued From Page 1)

of leaders of the Netherlands East Indies is doubtful, remembering the fact that H. J. van Mook, East Indies Minister of Colonies, is in Australia, discussing with the Australian Premier on the defense of the Dutch colony over General Wavell's head. Who will gainsay that General Wavell will become a second MacArthur?

"Great hopes had been raised in America and Britain by the Anglo-American talks in Washington. Very little has resulted from the talks except the appointment of General Wavell as commander of allied forces in the southwest Pacific and the adoption of a declaration setting forth the fighting determination of America, Britain and allied countries.

The American and British leaders in their Washington talks reached no decision on any of the economic problems of prosecuting the war against this country. As the war progresses the question of meeting the economic needs of the American and British war efforts will bristle with manihold difficulties. We wonder how America and Britain, which have been deprived of their resources of vital materials in East Asia, will manage to secure supplies of goods necessary to carry on the war. The London Times has recently urged the necessity of coordinating the command of military and economic operations in the war. The implication is that economic operations are not conducted by America and Britain as they should be.

**Active for Propaganda**

"American and British sources are active disseminating propaganda reports unfavorable to this country.

"The type of propaganda emanating from these sources is indicated by the 'news' broadcast by the Manila station telling of how the Japanese who have occupied the Philippine Islands are mistreating American residents and how they are planning to isolate all the western peoples in the regions which have come under the control of the Japanese Army.

**To Shoot Inhabitants**

"The Philippine authorities are known to have advised the United States State Department that the command of the Japanese Army of occupation in Manila had put up placards announcing its decision to shoot all American nationals in the streets.

"There is no doubt that the motive of those who disseminate such wild reports is to influence the republics of Central and South America whose nationals comprise a large portion of the western population of Manila and other cities in the Philippines where the Japanese troops are running amok, according to interested propagandists.

**Discipline Reassures**

"The manner in which discipline is observed by the Japanese Army in Manila has reassured the residents of the city. None of them give credence to reports from sources which are bent on damaging the good name of the Imperial Forces.

"At this moment, America and Britain are resorting to guerrilla warfare against this country. They are inciting the residents of Luzon and the Bataan Peninsula to resistance against Japanese Forces. These people will not allow themselves to be used as tools by America and Britain as they become acquainted with the stuff of which the Japanese warrior is made.

**Sacrificed Filipinos**

"At the time the Philippine Islands were in danger, the United States did not send a single troop or plane or warship to take part in the defense of the islands. This testifies to the fact that America has decided that every son of the islands should be sacrificed at the altar of American Imperialistic expansion in East Asia.

"The British, on the other hand, are preoccupied as to how to maneuver the inhabitants of British Burma and India into fighting Japan for them. These people have been forbidden to listen in to news except that broadcast by American and British stations.

## *Quick Reconstruction of Buildings Hit By Raids Seen in Supplementary Budget*

Immediate reconstruction of buildings which may be damaged in any enemy air raids will be made possible under a plan now being worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The sum of ¥900,000 is being included in the supplementary budget for the current year to finance the project.

The scheme calls for the storing of an adequate amount of lumber in the six largest cities of the nation, at all naval ports, and in important factory districts so that essential buildings, factories, bridges, and other similar structures may be immediately repaired in time of air raids.

With concrete plans nearly completed, the authorities have instructed the Japan Lumber Control Company to prepare the necessary lumber and to store it for the time being in the warehouses of the lumber mills. The cost is to be met by funds furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

With the storage of an emergency food supply already completed and the storing of building materials now under way, the nation is rapidly being brought to peak efficiency to wage the expected long-term war.

# JAPAN-DUTCH TIES ARE 300 YEARS OLD

### Started in 1600 With Arrival Of Joasten—Present Stand Inexplicable

The international relations between Japan and the Netherlands had their beginning in 1600, when the Dutch navigator Jan Joasten and the English Sea-captain William Adams, were shipwrecked on the coast of Bungo. They were sent to the province of Sakai, and after meeting with the Shogun Iyeyasu, they were sent to Yedo, where they were very kindly treated, and where they lived for the rest of their lives, says the Asahi.

Jan Joasten was given both banks of the Yaesu Canal, Adams the town of Anjin. The Yaesu canal-banks represented the land near the present Tokyo station, and the town of Anjin was situated in what is now known as Nihonbashi. The word Anjin meant "pilot" or "navigator."

**East India Company**

The advent of the Dutch into the Pacific occurred during the latter part of the 16th century, when Cornelius Hautman instigated the merchants of Amsterdam to found the East India Company, and launching forth with only four ships, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and landed on the west coast of Java.

At the time Hautman landed in Java, this country was being overrun with Chinese, Arabs, Persians, Moors, Turks, and so on, and formed a kind of international market.

The enterprising Dutch soon persuaded the sultan of Bantam to sign a trade treaty with them by which they ousted the competition of the Portuguese and the Spanish from this region.

With similar adroitness the Dutch soon grasped complete control of the trade with Japan and China, effectively usurping the leadership which had hitherto belonged to the Portuguese and the Spaniards.

The Dutch captured the Pescadores, but incurred the displeasure of the Governor of Fukien, and had to remove to Taiwan, where they built the fort of Ampin, and levied taxes on the import and export of goods by the Japanese merchants.

How the famous Japanese adventurer, Yabee Hamada, retaliated against this piece of impudence is too well known to need repetition.

**Dealings Very Diplomatic**

On the whole, however, the Dutch dealings with Japan have been diplomatic. With their base in Java they carried on a profitable trade with Japan, acquiring a vast amount of gold, silver and copper from the Japanese islands.

During the Christian persecution under the Bakufu, the Dutch were the only Western people who were allowed to set foot in Japan. They had their base on the island of Deshima, and continued their profitable trade uninterrupted.

Thus the history of the relations between the Dutch and the Japanese is not only old but also remarkable for the friendliness that existed between them.

It is therefore all the more inexplicable that the Dutch East Indies authorities should join hands with the United States and Britain in their hostilities against the Japanese Empire.

## ENEMY GHQ AT SOURABAYA

### Wavell Arrives in Java to Make Last Stand

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—With the arrival of General Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme commander of the joint Allied High Command in the South Pacific, it has been decided to establish headquarters of the Allied High Command in the South Pacific in Sourabaya, Java, according to a United Press report received here from Batavia today.

Meanwhile, it was reported that applications for visas by American and British newspaper correspondents have been pouring into the Netherlands East Indies Government office.

## *37th Anniversary of Use of Submarines By Imperial Japanese Navy Is Observed*

Tuesday marked the 37th anniversary of the use of submarines in the Japanese Navy.

It was on January 13, 1906 that the Japanese Navy first adopted the submarine which has since come to represent one of the strongest branches of the service. Much of the present efficiency of the Japanese submarine fleet can be attributed to the martyrdom of Captain Sakuma and the crew of Submarine No. 6 in 1910, according to Rear-Admiral Toyokazu Wanami, who reviewed the history of the submarine in commemoration of the anniversary.

A Yomiuri representative reports the Admiral's statement as follows:

"The Japanese submarine is 37 years old, in the very prime of life. But submarines have a history going back 300 years. In the Middle Ages a wooden submarine seems to have been in existence. In the American Civil War, a primitive submarine was employed, which crude as it was succeeded in sinking an enemy warship by means of a time bomb attached to its prow. Oars were used to propel this ship. With the invention of electric batteries for secondary motive power, a rapid development in the construction of submarines became possible.

"With the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Navy lost no time in assembling five submarines of the so-called Poland type from materials brought over from the United States. But these submarines did not see active service, their activities being limited to the Inland Sea where they were nicknamed "don kame" or sluggish tortoises.

"On April 15, 1910, occurred the tragic disaster of Submarine No. 6 off Shinminato in the Inland Sea. This serious accident, however, merely spurred the Japanese Navy to greater efforts. Similar accidents were repeated, showing that the Japanese submarine crews were being put through the most gruelling combat training ever experienced by any navy. The result of this hard training and the spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the Japanese sailors is to be seen in the unequaled efficiency of this arm of the service. This is what has made it possible for Japanese submarines to operate so far away as off the west coast of the United States to the amazement and consternation of the Americans."

# MANILA NOW PAST ORDEAL; PEOPLE GAY

### City Officials Cooperating With Japanese Military In Restoration Work

Peace and order are rapidly being restored in Manila, the capital of the Philippines which the Imperial Forces occupied on January 2, and a bright atmosphere is already prevalent with dance-halls already resuming their business as usual, according to a correspondent of the Yomiuri from Manila.

"The municipal officials of Manila are extending full cooperation to the Japanese Forces," they report, "and starting with the resumption of gas and water services, normal condition is swiftly being restored. All neon lights were lit from January 12 and night life is again in full swing as dance-loving Filipinos are already frequenting the halls which likewise resumed operation. It is understood that the broadcasting station will give out programs again under the supervision of the Japanese Forces from January 14."

**Stores, Shops Open**

All department stores and shops have opened for business from January 12, they state, while the telephone services, which remained disrupted for some time, were connected recently, giving facilities in the field of communication. The shopping districts are crowded throughout the day and at each store, the army scrips are overwhelmingly popular among the Filipinos who purposely change their pesos into the military currency.

It was very amusing to find, the correspondent continued, some 10,000,000 piastres of French Indo-China money which were printed by the American-Filipino forces for their anticipated entry into that country. As a result of the issue of a proclamation to the Christians by the Imperial Forces on January 13, all churches under Japanese protection are already holding prayer meetings to bless the construction of new Manila.

**Different at Corregidor**

"However," the report states, "the situation is altogether different in Corregidor situated at the opposite side of Manila Bay. The enemy forces, which are now face to face with annihilation or an unconditional surrender are vainly offering a desperate resistance but the Imperial units are gradually accomplishing their war aims. Since the daybreak of January 12, firing of the Japanese Forces are heard from the Yomiuri branch located near the yacht course while the Imperial Air Units are incessantly showering deadly missiles on the last of the enemy strongholds."

Meanwhile, staff correspondent Shiokawa of the Yomiuri reports that some 60 churches in the city are sounding their bells, morning and night, from the church-towers, adding further to the peaceful atmosphere already prevalent in Manila. Rows of worshippers are going in and out of the Church of St. Augustine where many articles of semi-national treasures are stored. These priceless articles as well as the tombstones of a few Japanese who were known for their Christianity during the Tokugawa period were safely protected by the Japanese Forces.

The accuracy of the Japanese bombings is proved beyond doubt from the fact that, though the enemy barracks occupied by the 37th division of the American forces at a short distance away were completely blasted, the church itself stands undamaged, the report says.

# U.S. MACHINATIONS BEHIND MEXICAN ACT

### Local Observers Say America Again Manufacturing Threat of Japan

Observers here today in commenting on the United States Department announcement regarding establishment of a joint American-Mexican Defense Commission, have interpreted the move as another United States' attempt to line-up South American Republics in the Anglo-American warfront by whatever means possible—this time by manufacturing the threat of Japanese aggression against Mexico.

Pointing out that officials here have time and again declared that Japan has absolutely no hostile intentions toward Central and South American countries, observers said, the creation of the above commission is an example of "fine Hollywoodian art of baseless propaganda."

"If the United States insists on seeing ghosts, that is alright with us but they have no right to try to force others to see them too," these quarters declared.

**May Offer Magdalena**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Magdalena Bay, the most important port on the Pacific coast of Lower California, will most likely be offered to the United States for its use as a naval base, the local conservative daily La Razon declared today in commenting on the establishment of the United States-Mexico Joint Defense Commission.

Besides considerably strengthening defenses along the whole northwestern coast of Mexico, the use of Magdalena Bay by the United States Navy will be of inestimable value in defending the Panama Canal, it was said.

Well suited as a base for small-sized warships and seaplanes, Magdalena Bay is 15 miles long and 12 miles wide. Numerous swamps and lakes dot the coastline northwest of the bay.

Moreover, the bay can be defended by cross-fire from guns on either shore of a two-mile-wide canal which runs through the various lakes and into the bay, the paper said.

## PEERS TO HAVE ASIA BODY

### Inquiry Committee of House Decides To Study Problems

Establishment of a Greater East Asia research committee, a special body of the House of Peers to study general conditions in Greater East Asia, was decided upon Wednesday at a meeting of directors of the inquiry committee of the House of Peers.

At the meeting, held at 1 p.m. at the House of Peers, views were exchanged on current questions arising from the expansion of the Greater East Asia war.

### Conscription Examination

The annual physical examination for new military conscripts this year has been postponed for two months, and will be held between June 1 and August 31. The postponement will be gazetted today. The conscription examinations usually are held between April 16 and July 31, but have been postponed in order that special conscription examinations for university and college graduates can be conducted between April 11 and 30.

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at Hibiya Public Hall
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Beethoven: Sonate a Kreutzer
Cesar Franck: Sonate La majeur
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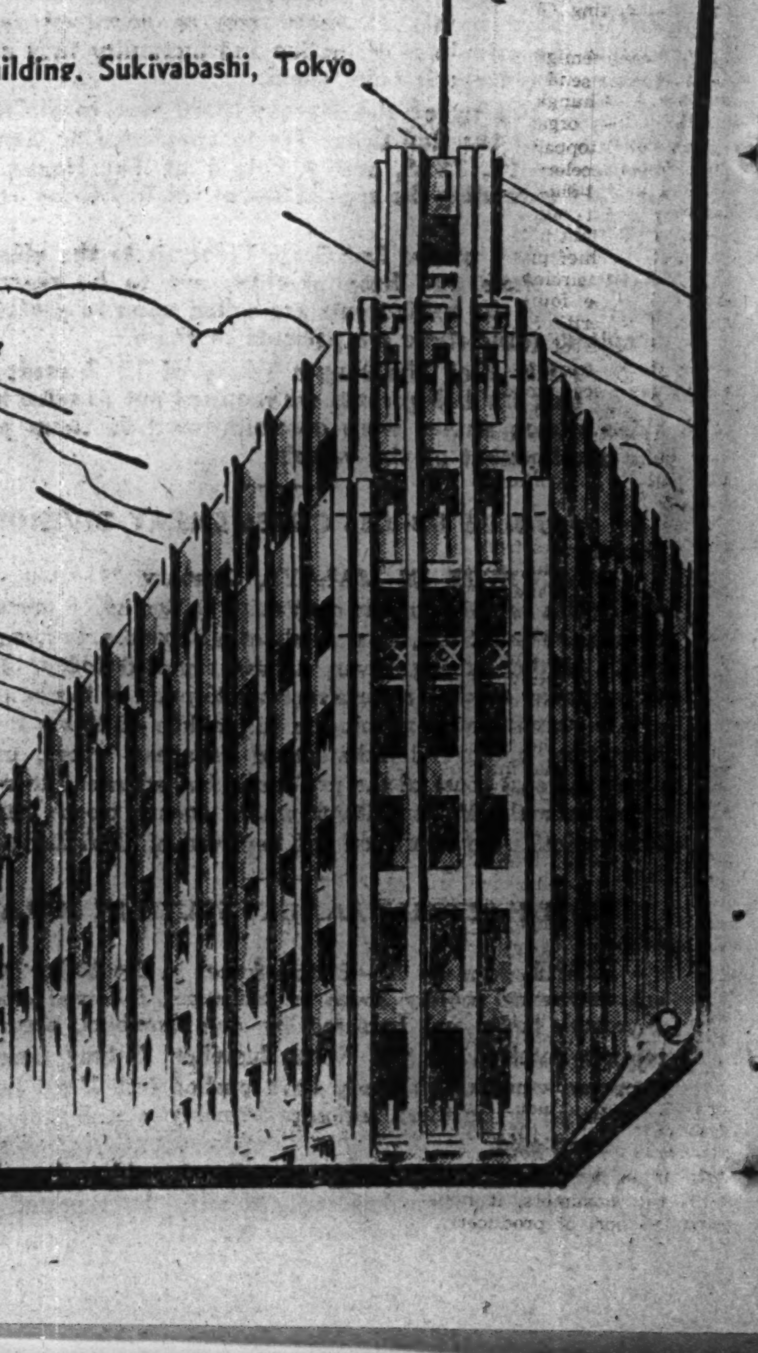

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# BRITAIN GIVEN BLOW BY HONGKONG'S FALL

### Crown Colony to Be Included In Co-Prosperity Sphere, Says Domei Reviewer

The historical importance of the fall of Hongkong, which occurred only a fortnight after the Imperial Forces launched their lightning assault on it must not be underestimated, according to a review given by Domei.

For a hundred years, Hongkong has been like a bared fang of British imperialism in China, a constant menace to the peace of East Asia. Before the surrender of the Crown Colony, its importance to the British was considerably increased militarily when it became the spearhead of the A.B.C.D. system of encirclement. The blow, which its fall must have dealt to the British is, therefore, all the greater.

Alluding to the defeat, the news agency states the loss to the British militarily, politically, and economically is tremendous and modern British history has no parallel in which it has suffered such a complete defeat despite such heart-rending sacrifices.

In addition, it asserts that coupled with the terrific defeats which they have suffered in the Malay Peninsula, the capitulation of Hongkong has undermnied forever the self-confidence of the British in themselves.

**Honkong Chinese Impressed**

The favorable effects on the Chinese people in and near Hongkong have also been greatly enhanced for the Chinese are still in the process of political evolution and Hongkong's occupation by Japanese Forces served only to fan into flame their already mounting animosity toward the British and American employes of the Chungking regime as well as toward the countries of their origin.

Next to the British Government, the Chungking Government has suffered the most from the fall of Hongkong. For according to the news agency, Hongkong, to General Chiang Kai-shek was the mouth of the feeding-bottle that fed his regime and the Crown Colony was also the center of contact with Manila, Singapore, San Francisco and the A.B.C. countries. Moreover, it was the base of overseas propaganda and of financing and exploiting China; the pleasure-ground of the wealthy and the safety zone of unscrupulous politicians.

To the Chungking Government, which has been kowtowing to the might of British Imperialism, the Union Jack, flying for a hundred years over Hongkong, has been the beacon of hope. With Hongkong as the guiding light, Chungking, with the United States and Britain have been carrying on the military, political and economic exploitation of the interior. Moreover, Domei continues the Chungking agents have been most active here and this fort city was one of the most virulent centers of anti-Japanese movements.

**In Co-Prosperity Sphere**

From being a stronghold of British imperialism in East Asia, Hongkong through its surrender to Japan has now become a vital hub in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The very factors which have induced the British to utilize this fort city for a hundred years will now be used for the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia.

The non-British elements in Hongkong, who have been under the thumb of the British for such a long time, have shown a distinct change of attitude since the capitulation of Governor-General Sir Mark A. Young, and they are now showing promise of contributing their efforts toward the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the circumstances thereof, Domei believes this is sure to have a far-reaching effect on the non-British peoples in French Indo-China, Malaya, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. The change of attitude displayed by the former pro-Chungkingnists, coupled with the progress of the peace movement on the part of the Nanking Government, will deal the coup de grace to the Chungking Government and its followers.

The Chinese emigrants in the South Pacific used to send enormous sums of money to the Chungking regime. However, the news organ goes on to say the complete stoppage of this revenue will further accelerate the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

Meanwhile, it adds that Hongkong, the most important port in South China, and once the chief pillar of strength in the A.B.C.D. encirclement, will now be utilized for the founding of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Future of Hongkong**

In contrast to Canton and Macao, which cannot accommodate ocean-going vessels, Hongkong has a splendid harbor, deep enough for the largest ships for it has a maximum depth of 78 feet with complete facilities to qualify it as a first-class port.

Geographically, it is the point of intersection of routes from North, Central and South China, as well as from French Indo-China and the South Pacific. Its annual trade amounted to 1,000,000,000 Hongkong dollars. At present, its trade will not amount to such a high value as in inevitable, but with the economic establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the absorption of the trade of the whole of South China, its commercial intercourse is expected to increase by leaps and bounds.

At the present time, Domei's reviewer declares the most important problems are those of food and currency. The Hongkong dollar will not be of any value and the responsible banks have escaped to Singapore, where they are sure to come to grief.

Hongkong has hitherto depended for its food on imports and it is expected that for some time, difficulty will be encountered in feeding its inhabitants, but with the cooperation of the Chinese, it believes the problem will solve itself. Last but not least, the news organ asserts it is the aim of the authorities to make Hongkong an active producing center for instead of being a port of consumers, it hopes it will become a port of producers.

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# *Thailanders Now Prefer Japan Army Notes Instead of Dollars, Says Yomiuri Reporter*

Thai people are now preferring Japanese military notes to straight dollars, and are indignant against Britain for making reckless bombing on Bangkok, the Yomiuri correspondent at Bangkok spoke over the international telephone Tuesday afternoon.

"Although it is winter in Tokyo, the temperature here goes up to 130 degrees above fahrenheit. Bicycle corps are having difficult time because of the heat. Bicycle chains expand and fall off. Air in the inner tubes also expand and causes puncture," he spoke.

"All the soldiers are so sunburnt that they look like the natives. 'The troops saving us are of the same color as we are,' said many natives as they welcomed us.

'Malaya Chinese have suddenly become friendly toward the Japanese. At the town of Ipoh, the Chinese residents who constitute a majority there have all opened their shops and places of business upon the entry of Japanese forces. They are hoisting both the Japanese and the Nanking flags, and also posters reading 'Down With Britain' or 'Defeat Chiang.' Their attitude is sincere as proved by their welcome of Japanese military notes. They smile when we pay with military notes, and in making change they give us lots of straight dollars. Now they trust military notes far more than the dollars. There is now a loud voice demanding Japanese merchandise.

"The recent reckless raiding of Bangkok by British planes resulted in increasing the anti-British sentiment among the people. Young men are declaring that they would surely revenge as many of them are volunteering to join air forces. Contributions for making airplanes have suddenly increased.

"Children are always shouting that Japan is the strongest nation in the world. The people here are quite happy because the Thai Cabinet is now cooperating with Japan."

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# *Germany Succeeded in Adapting War Economy*

(Continued from Page 6)

economy the vast sums of money, necessary to carry on the work without any outside help and without resorting to the ways and means employed by a liberalistic economy. At the same time, however, the balance had to be kept between wages and prices whilst sound and well-regulated relations had to be maintained between consumption and the needs of consumers on the one hand and between production of goods and circulation of money on the other.

The leading idea of this financial policy was to bring about a proper adjustment between state credits, which were necessary for the revival of industry, trade effected by the depression, and unused reserves. At the same time it was considered desirable to anticipate any inflationary tendencies by taking precautionary measures, such as the "wages stop" and price control. As for goods, the task was not only to revive and increase production but also to adjust the necessary expansion of production to the increasing demands for commodities. The problems of controlling consumption originated therefrom.

**Rearmament Problem**

All these tasks, which in the beginning were only performed for the purpose of reviving domestic industry and trade merged directly into the greater and more important task of rearmament. No time was to be lost, and for obvious reasons it had to be started at once on the broadest of bases. Rearmament became the real problem on which the attention of the National Socialist economic policy was focused. Rearmament had to make inroads into the supplies of civil economy by claiming an ever-increasing percentage of all available raw materials for its own purposes. They were taken from stocks of reserves as well as from current production.

The Government had to make the best of the fact that reserves of raw materials began to dwindle and could not be replenished for a long time to come. As a matter of fact, rearmament could only be carried out at all by restricting civilian consumption of commodities to a bare minimum, and by the tacit agreement on the part of the people themselves to dispense with some of the amenities of their accustomed standard of living. This sacrifice in peacetime was of material assistance to rearmament as far as finances, raw materials, productive capacity and foreign exchange were concerned, for without these it could not have been carried out.

**Expansion of Defense-Economy**

In the war itself it has also borne unexpectedly rich fruits, for it introduced in a practical manner the unavoidable reduction of civilian supplies, one of the inevitable conditions of any expansion of defense-economy which today is still an unsolved problem in the democracies. Here we have one of the most significant causes of the advantage Germany's war economy has over its rivals.

A revolutionary conception of economy and the inner connection between economy, nation and Government are documented in this restriction of consumption which led to marketing regulations and to control of imports and foreign exchange transactions. It was urgently necessary to supply deficiencies which was done by an increase of domestic production of raw materials and of auxiliary supplies. The Four Year Plan and the battle of production are the most striking characteristics of the German economic policy. This planning naturally gave rise to the necessity of regulating foreign trade along entirely new lines.

Germany had never thought of autocracy as an end in itself or even as a goal worth aspiring to. However, its military economic situation compelled it to make sure of all economic factors necessary to national defense which were available in its own living space. This meant that Germany had simultaneously to establish trade relations with adjacent economies for purposes of barter which in peacetime naturally supplemented its own economy and which in the event of another blockade would in all probability not be denied it. It would be superfluous to explain that foreign trade of this kind presupposes a central direction and control.

**Not for Defense Policy**

This is a task for foreign policy, for economic policy, and last but not least for defense policy. The shifting of the economic balance from the money side to goods implies departure from the gold standard as the basis of foreign trade. Here theoretical considerations are less important than the fact that Germany did not possess any gold and for that reason already had to look for another method which would guarantee its freedom in building up its defense economy.

In the logical connection with all other economic measures, in which departure from the gold standard was accomplished, it appeared to be the natural outcome of the new economic idea. It eliminated what appeared to be a dangerously weak point in Germany's economic war preparations. In addition this departure from the gold standard proved convincing proof that even a great modern economy with claims to a world reputation can live, work and carry on trade without gold and, moreover, be able to direct other nations in a similar position to a new economic order. This procedure means the dethronement of gold and the abolition of the hegemony of the other old economic powers, based on the possession of gold.

Viewed from the economic angle, departure from the gold standard represents a natural grading of the powers, for it replaces gold—a particularly treacherous weapon whose use, however, is limited—by the productive strength of an economy directed by the state and serving the interests of the whole community. All economic planning initiated since 1933 was adapted to the needs of national defense and it forms now a part of the structure of German defense economy as we see it in the present war. Its structure embodies for the first time all the nation's productive forces. It must be regarded in terms of a welding together of all economic forces governed by one will, directed toward one goal, inspired by one ideal—so that economy seeks no loftier aim than to serve the nation and the fatherland.

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# *Contemporary Japanese Literature*

(Continued from Page 6)

pects: in ideas, in ways of thinking, in feelings. At the same time, being now in her own mother's home, she was of the belief that she possessed a corresponding measure of authority. She naturally used it against her eldest brother's wife who, being a new comer in the home, had not yet been able to become intimate with her mother-in-law.

Thus there arose between them a constant discord peculiar to womenfolk, so that the unhappy atmosphere that brooded over the home became yet more gloomy—what with the usually peace-loving eldest son losing patience over the incessant quarrels and showing his anger, and the ailing mother becoming more than ever exasperated.

But when the third son of the house, Hideo, returned from the Hirosaki Barracks upon hearing that his mother was seriously ill, the latter was genuinely glad. He was of a completely different mould, neither like his eldest brother whose attitude toward life was based on experience and inductive reasoning, nor like his novelist-brother who took a conscious attitude. Free and broad-minded and vigorous with youth, this soldier-boy's love for his mother was pure and frank.

The mother's affection for him, holding him dearest among all her children, naturally reflected this spontaneous, straightforward spirit; and she had early had great hopes for his future. But this young officer hardly proved to be a good attendant to his mother, especially as he had left behind a sweetheart in the town where his barrack was situated. He whiled away most of his time in the house of his novelist-brother, telling him and the latter's wife with ostentatious pride of the girl he loved, or reading whatever novels he could get hold of.—(K.B.S.)

(To Be Concluded)

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# ALLIED WAR COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON

### Similar Conference Planned at Washington to Study Strategic Plans

D.N.B

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—Regarding the obligatory measures by which British Prime Minister Winston Churchill after his daily and hourly expected return from Washington intends to pour oil on the high-going waves of public indignation over the complete British failure in Malaya which is becoming ever more evident, there are some definite rumors circulating in Whitehall according to which Prime Minister Churchill, under President Roosevelt's influence dropped his previous opposition regarding the formation of a War Council for the entire British Empire.

This War Council, which some time ago was demanded by a large part of the British public is now to assemble in London as soon as possible. It will be represented by all countries of the British Empire including Canada, which hitherto did not show much inclination owing to its strong bindings with Washington.

At the same time, it is alleged a permanent Inter-Allied War Council is to meet in Washington, which will primarily deal with the drafting of great strategic plans and tackle the problem of reinforcements and supplies on all theaters of war.

**U.S. to Be Leader**

This permanent Inter-Allied War Council in which the American influence undoubtedly will dominate is apparently planned to be the headquarters of a supreme allied commanding authority under which the London War Council also will have to work.

Whether the British Empire will be represented as an entity in the Supreme War Council in Washington or whether England and the various Empire countries will send their representatives individually to the White House is still uncertain.

Apart from the formation of a Supreme Command of the Western Pacific, there is also under contemplation the creation of a Supreme Command for Europe, which will be headed by the British and the United States General Staff officers and which will work in close cooperation with the Soviet generals.

**Mediterranean Command Too**

Moreover, a Supreme Command for the Mediterranean area will probably be created, which would include the Levante. Exact details concerning all these plans are, however, still lacking and will most probably be revealed by Prime Minister Churchill in a big speech, he is expected to deliver before the House of Commons immediately after his return from Washington. Whatever has been allowed to leak through of these plans obviously is intended to serve the purpose of calming down public opinion at least to some extent.

At the same time, official London circles are beginning to show an optimistic attitude again by boasting that only a few days would pass when British air domination would again be established over the Malay Peninsula and that further preparations are under way regarding large-scale operations.

Simultaneously, it is admitted in London that the fight for Singapore is nearing its climax, while remarks have been voiced to the effect that Singapore at the present is in the same position as London in the beginning of 1941.

**London Public Betrayed**

General public attitude in England, however, presents quite a different picture. In the News Chronicle, the noted publicist C. A. Cunningham stated that he was sick and tired of hearing about the constant underestimation of the Japanese strength and of further insulting remarks toward them.

He declared that it certainly would not help the British to minimize the fighting strength of the Japanese and it would need much more effort than hitherto shown to meet the attacks of such a staunch and determined opponent.

He further added that it was becoming more and more apparent that the Japanese offensive weapons had been underestimated and all attempts of the British Government to hush-up the truth were only making an extremely ugly impression on the people who have become very sceptic.

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## Radio Program

**Thursday**

**—Morning—**

6:30 Serial Talk on "The World Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Ogushi.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Takashi Sakakibara of the Dai-Nippon Youngmen and Boys Association: Patriotic Poems Recital by Kihachi Ozaki.

8:00 New; "Cello Concerio in D major" (Haydn).

8:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.

10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Talk on "Dr. Hideyo Noguchi," by Yoshiro Oguri.

**—Afternoon—**

12:00 Time; News; Naniwabushi records: "General Nogi" and others.

1:00 Narration "Shotoku-Taishi," (T. Kishi), announcer Oshima.

1:30 Serial talk on "New Life Reform."

2:00 National High School Class Hour: Japanese Literature Stories "31-letter Poem on War," by Misao Okayama.

2:20 Radio Exercise and Music for workers.

4:00 Serial Lecture on "Wartime National Education," by Kosuke Komatsu.

4:30 Market Reports.

5:50 Program Announcement.

**—Evening—**

6:00 News for Little Nation: Sumo Matches (Spring Sumo Tournament 5th Day); Little Nation's Hour: Talk on "Triumphant Attitude," by Yasaburo Shimonaka.

6:30 Talk on "The Construction of the Greater East Asia and Maritime Traffic," by Katsumi Yamakawa; Music.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Samurai Story Telling by Teizan Ichiryusai; Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Noboru Kaneko: "Patriotic March," "March Album of the War of Greater East Asia," and "March, the Asia's Might."

9:00 News; Japanese Army Song Album. Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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## Today's Sports

**BOXING**

Boxing bouts, sponsorship Nippon Boxing Club. Main event 10 rounds, Ko Sasazaki vs Takatsu, at the Hibiya Public Hall, 5 p.m.

**SUMO**

Professional matches, 5th day of spring tournament at the Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku. Main events around 2 p.m.

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# MEIJI DOWNS WASEDA

### Third Day of Kanto Semi-Finals Played

Meiji University puckstors easily downed the Waseda team by a score of 8 to 1 on the third day of the Kanto semi-finals of the Meiji Ice Hockey meet and the Kanto Athletic meet held jointly at the Shibaura Skating Rink at 8 a.m. Wednesday.

The defeat of Waseda leaves the Keio-Hosei and the Meiji-Rikkyo clashes for the finals and championship.

Score by period is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meiji | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Waseda | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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## Barham Sinking Revealed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 14.—The British battleship which was reported torpedoed by a German submarine under Commander Baron von Tiesenhausen in water off Sollum on November 26 last year, was, according to statements made by British prisoners of war, the battleship Barham of 31,100 tons. These statements say that the warship sank immediately after having received a torpedo hit.

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WANTED: Advertising designer or artist, also for color painting, by a German magazine. Please apply Box 455, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by news agency male typist for night work (approximately 6 p.m. to midnight). Apply Box 449, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, thoroughly experienced, wanted immediately. Call personally 375 Hommoku-motomachi (Hachiojiyama), Nakaku, Yokohama.

*Situation Wanted*

EXPERIENCED lady typist seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please apply Box 448, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE born and educated abroad, long experience with large foreign concern, seeks position in reliable firm. Kindly apply to Box 446, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY steno-typist with experience open for part or full-time employment. Owns machine. Box 440, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, speaks Spanish, fully experienced in foreign cuisine, good references. Apply Box 385, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

*Wanted to Rent, Tokyo*

FOREIGN or semi-foreign house, with 7-12 rooms, unfurnished or partly furnished, with garage and garden, situated in Azabu, Kojimachi, Akasaka or Shiba-ku, wanted by German couple. Box 457, Japan Times, Tokyo.

*Wanted to Rent, Rural*

FOREIGN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer, approximately 8 rooms including 3 bedrooms, kitchen. Please apply to Finnish Legation, 62, Tansumachi, Azabu-ku.

*For Rent, Yokohama*

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

*For Rent, Tokyo*

FOREIGN style house in Hiro-ocho, Azabu-ku, 3 rooms with bathroom, servant quarters, flush toilet. Rent ¥80. Apply Hinode Shokai, Phone Kyobashi 56-5454.

FOREIGN house, two-storied, 9 rooms, partly furnished, telephone and garage, in Azabu. Box 453, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

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# INCREASE IS NOTED IN CULTURE FILMS

### Japan Eigasha to Turn Out More Prints for Nation-wide Exhibition

Following the enforcement of compulsory exhibition throughout the country last year, the number of "pictures of time" (newsreels) officially approved by the Home and Education Ministries markedly increase to 9,639 cases as compared with those of 1940 when the total was 6,509. With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Japan Eigasha, which is controlling both the production and distribution of newsreels, started to increase the production of prints, amounting to 600 in number against the 200 prints of the past in order to meet compulsory exhibition throughout the country within three weeks.

At a recent meeting, the Japan Motion Picture Projector Industrial Association has decided to appeal the Government offices in an effort to relax the prohibition of motion picture projectors, sounding and recording machines. Detailed plans will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the board of directors on January 22.

With Taiji Uyemura having been appointed as director, preparations for the establishment of the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company have progressed considerably. Five leading officials of the Nichiyei, Toho, Shochiku, Shinko and Daito met recently to discuss with Mr. Uyemura. In parallel with the projected merger of culture picture producers, which is to be decided shortly, the new distribution channel will be formed in the near future.

As the leading dramatic film producing companies had been merged into three major bodies, the annual production of dramatic pictures will be reduced to 24 in number.

"Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), one of the newest productions by Koa Eiga, which was enthusiastically received by cinema-goers, has been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen as an excellent production.

The Toho Eiga has made a special contract with the Enoken theatrical troupe for the production of a comic screen play called "Enoken no Suikoden" (Enoken's Gallant Fighting), in which Kenichi Enomoto, famed stage actor, will play the title role.

In recognition of the merit of the story well adapted for the promotion of national education, "Omura Masujiro" (A Hero of the Meiji Restoration), a feature motion picture produced by Shinko, has been recommended by the Education Ministry, this being the first endorsement given to the domestic picture this year.

In order to keep pace with the new order in the motion picture industry, all exhibitors throughout the country will organize a new association, the establishment of which will formally be decided at a meeting scheduled to be held at the Home Ministry on January 23, attended by 150 representatives of the motion picture theaters.

The title of "Yukari no Hana" (Flowers), a Shochiku picture featuring Kinuyo Tanaka and Shin Saburi, has been changed to "Kadoku" (The Family), which deals with the characteristic family system of Japan. The picture is now under production under direction of Minoru Shibuya at the Ofuna studios.

For the first time in the past five years, the amount of Japanese motion pictures decreased to a considerable degree largely because of the efforts for the production of high-caliber films instead of quantities. According to the figures compiled at the censorship bureau of the Home Ministry, the number of films inspected last year totaled 39,546 but decreased by 12,326 against the total for the previous year when 51,872 pictures were inspected. Detailed figures in the past seven years are: 21,075 in 1935, 25,008 in 1936, 41,560 in 1937, 46,690 in 1938, 55,683 in 1939, 51,872 in 1940, and 39,546 in 1941.

The Daito, one of the five leading dramatic film producing companies, is now ready to merge into the newly established Japan Motion Picture Company, which will make a new activity from March as the third dramatic film producing organ with the result of the establishment of the wartime structure in the industry. Three feature pictures, now under contemplation, will be produced after the amalgamation in March. They are "Nogi Shizuko Fujin" (The Wife of General Nogi), "Ohara Yugaku" (Ohara Private School), and "Asagao Nikki" (The Diary of Asagao).

The Kaji Shokai has decided to film "Imperial Rescript Observance Day," which has recently been enacted with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The story for the screen version is now being prepared by Jun Tsukuda and Yuichi Suzuki.

Three pictures, which are now under production at the Tamagawa studios of Nikkatsu in order to release them early in spring, are "Umi no Haha" (The Mother of the Sea), "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General Staff Officer and Soldier), and "Dai Goretsu no Kyofu (Terror of the Fifth Column).

"Kibo no Aozora" (The Blue Sky of Hope), a melodrama, has been completed by the Toho Eiga recently. The principal roles are taken by Takako Iriye, Hideko Takamine, Den Ohinata and Ichiro Tsukida. The picture will be released at the leading theaters of the Toho banner before the end of this month.

The Education Ministry recently has approved the following films as the genuine culture features. They are "Barukan Dengekisen" (the Balkan Britzkrieg) by Nichiei, "Umi no Tankyu" (Research of the Sea,) "Hikari to Chikara" (The Light and Power), and "Warera no Heiki Kikanju" (Machine-Guns) by Riken.

# COMEDIES FEATURE EMBUJO'S PROGRAM

### Japan's Premier Comedian Offers Six Plays—Mixture Of Comedy and Tragedy

At the Shimbashi Embujo, six comical plays are being shown on the January bill by a group under Goro Soganoya, Japan's premier comedian. The program is divided into two parts, namely, the matinee and evening performances, each of which has three offerings.

Unprecedented in Goro's theatrical calendar, each performance was reduced to three hours and a half in view of the present prevailing situation at war with America and Britain. Apart from this fact, such a shortened program will be agreeable from every point of view, particularly on the part of the audience.

Throughout the program, the audience cannot help but laugh as the Japanese force is completely ridiculous, especially those produced by Goro, who is a well-known playwright under the pen name of Ikkai Kyojin. There are many incidents, which bring out the handkerchiefs of the spectators, and these tragic scenes make the subsequent farce all the more funnier.

Of the six presentations, all of which are the works by actor-dramatist, the second and third plays, of this mixed character, are the main attractions, now on the matinee performance. "Kanro no Aji" (Taste of Honeydew) is the title of the second. Its theme centers on relations between mothers-in-law and brides of two different families. The mothers' attitude toward their sons' wives cause laughs and tears.

A two-act comedy of quarrelling two brothers is the third number. It is one of the 36-reserved dramas listed on Goro's repertoire. It depicts the life of two brothers, who always lead a "cat-and-dog life" without respecting each other. One day during the New Year's holidays, they call at their father's home to celebrate the father's 61st birthday but to find each other in quarrel instead. The following day they reconcile with each other after receiving a living lesson of brotherly love shown by two children who are professional lion dancers calling from door to door on the street.

Goro as younger brother and Kojiro as elder brother carry action with jest and frantic emotion, keeping the audience in constant laughter.

The evening performance is featured by "Nasake no Yukidoke" (Melting Snow), which also deals with the earthly love of brothers.

Lil Dagover and Maria von Tasnady in "Streit um den Knaben Jo" currently being screened at the Hogakuza.

# LIL DAGOVER STARS IN NEW UFA PICTURE

### Premiere at Hogakuza Shows Veteran Actress in New Role With Fritsch

Despite the war, the German motion picture industry has been releasing a fairly large number of excellent pictures to recoup her former standing now that all American and British films have been prohibited from showing in Japan.

A picture, which for its melodramatic effects surpasses the denouement is the new Ufa talkie "Streit um den Knaben Jo" starring Lil Dagover, Willy Fritsch and Maria von Tasnady, now giving its premiere at the Hogakuza from Wednesday.

Although the story is hackneyed in plot as it is nothing but an idea rehashed from many similar pictures, the German technique to impress the histrionic ability of the players is conspicuously present.

Briefly the story tells of Frau Leontine Brackwieser, a society leader of Cairo, meeting a strange boy following a street accident. She notices he is the dead image of her husband during his childhood and she is also astonished to learn that his birth coincides with her own son. Subsequently complicated situations arise to heighten the story with the mystery finally solved.

In view of the maternal love depicted in the various scenes interspersed with heart rending acting, this picture will undoubtedly go over big with the Japanese fans.

# MEIJIZA IS SHOWING 3 MODERN PLAYS

### Will Continue Until January 19 —Leading Actors in Shimpa Troupe Are Starred

Three modern plays are currently being staged before the footlights of the Meijiza, Hamacho, starring some of the leading names in the Shimpa troupe.

The plays given are "Nioi Bake" (Powder Puff), "Yushima no Keidai" (In the Precincts of Yushima Shrine), and "Danpei Monogatari" (Tale of Danpei).

The highlight of the performance is "Danpei Monogatari". Taro Hide, who impersonates the wife of Danpei, the musician, is the outstanding performer. The role is played by Rokuro Kitamura.

The background of the story begins in the early part of Meiji era. Danpei being a famous musician, has plenty of women admirers. One of them finally succeeds in marrying him. Trouble begins here as Danpei's wife causes nothing but misery for her actor-husband.

In order to raise Danpei's reputation, she hampers the paths of those in competition with her husband. She does this so much that she is hated and despised by everyone. This results in Danpei's gradual downfall.

In the moment of excitement she causes an old friend of Danpei to commit suicide. She finally realizes the futility of her efforts and also regrets the past acts. To atone for all this she asks to be separated from Danpei to start life anew, as the curtain falls.

The moral of the story is that no one can help his profession unless by his own efforts. Instead of letting his wife meddle into his affairs, Danpei could have remained famous if he, himself, from his heart was sincere in staying at the top.

## What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In order to raise the national defense fund, all theaters in the Asakusa amusement center, 42 in number, presented a special program Wednesday. Prior to the opening of their doors, all employes and workers assembled at the Taishokan early in the morning to solemnize a ceremony for the Proclamation of the Imperial Rescript Declaring War Against the United States and Britain. All proceeds of the day will be donated to the War and Navy Ministries.

All leading players, who are now jointly appearing at the Kabukiza in a gala New Year's performance with classical plays, are most likely to remain at the same theater next month. The current performance, which is divided into two, namely, the matinee and night show, will be switched in February.

The present performance of the Shimpa theatrical troupe at the local Meijiza, which will be concluded on January 19, will be followed by a long run of another modern school dramatic group known as the Geijutsuza headed by Yaeko Mizutani. A company of actors and actresses of the Inouye dramatic school will join the coming performance, for which January 22 has been fixed as the opening date. Three plays will make up the program. The curtain raiser will be "Ani Imoto" (Brother and His Sister), a modern melodrama by Saisei Muroo, which will be directed by Yobun Kaneko with settings by Kisaku Ito. Second on the program will be "Koryofu" (Koaliang Wind). This is a sequel of a drama entitled "Tentakaki Hi" (The Day When the Sky Is High) by Hideji Hojo, which made a big hit some months ago when it was staged in the premiere production. The third and concluding play is "Koharu Kyogen" (A Drama of Koharu) by Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

Members of the Kabukikai, a group of young Kabuki actors, have agreed at their recent meeting to make an extended tour of the South Seas regions in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to entertain Japanese soldiers stationed in the various places there. They are planning to go there in May or in June. The concrete plans will be submitted to the Geino Bunka Renmei for obtaining approval as well as to the Relief Department of the War Ministry.

The first performance of the Gekidan Asia, a company of actors and actresses of new school, will be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, for three days from January 27.

With Ennosuke Ichikawa as the head, 80 Kabuki actors have organized an independent troupe to make a new start to serve the country through the stage. Taking advantage of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, January 8, the troupe was formed with a ceremony, which was held at the Tokyo Gekijo attended by Takejiro Otani, president of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, and other leading officials. These actors of the new troupe, who are now playing at the Tokyo Gekijo, will proceed to Osaka next month to appear at the Kabukiza there.

Nobuko Satsuki, who made her name through the stage and silver screen, will head a group of stage players, who will be dispatched to Central China to cheer Japanese soldiers at the front. They are expected to leave Tokyo on January 21. The trip has been arranged by the Theatrical Cultural League, which plans to send two other companies of vaudeville performers to North China and Manchoukuo before the end of this month.

Takiko Mizunoe, popular dancer, will be the guest player at a special program of motion picture, dance and music, which will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m. January 17 under the auspices of the Akebonokai. Miyeko Takamine, a Shochiku star actress, will also appear.

"Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow), a new play, is the main attraction of the current performance, which opened Wednesday at the Tokiwaza, Asakusa. The drama was adapted from the screen play of the same title produced by the Shochiku Motion Picture Company and gained the public acclaim recently on the local screen. Rikizo Taya and Raiyu Ikoma take the feature roles on the stage with all members of the Warai no Okoku.

Starting today the Kabukiza will present the night and matinee programs. Accordingly, the matinee program will include "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" (The War Camp of Kumagai), "Fujimusume" (Daughter of Wisteria), and "Gonza to Sukeju" (Two Honest Palanquin-Bearers). The principal players are Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura and Omezo Ichikawa. The evening show consists of "Nippon Daiichi Mekari no Shinji" (Mekari, a Divine Service), "Ninin Bakama" (a comic dance adapted from Noh drama) and "Nawa Tachibana Homare no Ishikiri" (Kajiwara's Valor). Taking the important roles will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Nizayemon Kataoka and Mitsugoro Bando.

The Shimbashi Embujo, now being occupied by Goro Soganoya and his own group of comedians, also will reverse its program from today, that is, the matinee program will be given at night and the evening performance during the daytime. Each program has three comedies, of which the feature offerings are "Nasake no Yukidoke" (Melting Snow) and "Echigo Jishi" (Lion Dancers and Two Brothers).

Under the support of the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin will present an extra program of music at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, twice Saturday, at 1 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Those who won the prize at a music contest will participate, including Kojiro Kofune, Yukitoshi Tsunematsu, Reiko Otani, Mutsuko Kuroda and Toshiya Eto.

The Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe, which will play at the Shochikuza in Kobe with its repertoire program, starting today, will return to the capital at the end of this month to take over the Tokyo Gekijo, where they will play during the month of February.

The local Takarazuka Gekijo is planning to present an elaborate dance program on January 31 and February 1, this being the second presentation since its initial performance last fall. Sai Shoki, Tamami Gojo, Kuniko Ashihara and several other popular stage dancers are expected to participate in the performance.

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# D.E.I. FALL BRINGS SUFFICIENCY IN OIL

### At Present Supply Can Hardly Meet Increasing Demand of Nation

### CONTROL IN USE NEEDED

### Consumption Must Be Regulated for Carrying on War Against Anglo-Saxons

If the Netherlands East Indies joins the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the self-sufficiency of oil for the sphere can be established, says the Nichi Nichi.

A modern nation cannot prosper without the supply of oil. At present, the production of oil in this country can hardly meet with the ever-increasing demand for oil by the industry of Japan. It is almost impossible to settle the oil question even if Japan, Manchoukuo and China unite their efforts to increase the output of oil in these three countries.

The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere covers a vast domain stretching from Karafuto in the north to the Netherlands East Indies in the south, but the areas which oil is produced in abundance are confined to some islands and peninsulas in and around the South Seas.

**N. America Produced 66 Per Cent**

According to the statistics of oil production in the world, 66 per cent of the world's crude oil was produced in North America in 1939. South America produced 11 per cent, Europe 12 per cent, and East Asia including the Dutch colony, British Borneo, Burma, India and North Karafuto, the remaining 4 per cent.

The production of oil in the Dutch East Indies, however, constitutes 71 per cent of the total oil output in East Asia. The distance between Japan and the oil producing centers in the South is from 2,500 to 3,500 miles as compared with that of 4,800 miles between Japan and America from which Japan used to buy oil. Almost all islands dripping with oil in the South Seas are located within a radius of 1,000 miles from Singapore.

**Dutch, British Have Monopoly**

The production and sales of oil in the South Seas region are monopolized by the Royal Dutch concern representing the British and Dutch capital and the Standard Oil concern representing American capital.

About how much oil can the Dutch East Indies provide for the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere when it has been freed by Japanese from the yokes of British and American imperialism?

The amount of oil produced there in 1938, 1939 and 1940 are as follows: (Unit-1,000 tons)

| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatra | 4,662 | 5,320 | 5,208 |
| Palembang | 2,747 | 3,125 | 3,077 |
| Jambi | 1,010 | 1,211 | 2,210 |
| East coast of Sumatra | 198 | 162 | 156 |
| Other places | 706 | 821 | 764 |
| Borneo | 1,719 | 1,680 | 1,793 |
| East Borneo | 984 | 996 | 983 |
| Tarakan | 735 | 683 | 809 |
| Java | 933 | 840 | 839 |
| Ceram | 81 | 107 | 97 |
| Grand total | 7,397 | 7,948 | 7,938 |

**Sumatra Leads in Output**

As is clear from the table above, Sumatra puts out 66 per cent of the total oil production in the Netherlands East Indies. British Borneo including Tarakan which is now under control of Japanese Armed Forces produces 1,800,000 tons of oil a year.

Tai Kamihara, one of the greatest authorities on oil in this country states that last year Dutch Indies produced 8,000,000 tons of oil, Burma, 1,000,000 tons, and British Borneo 1,000,000 tons. Adding the oil produced in Japan and North Karafuto to this figure, the demand and supply of oil in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were kept in good balance last year.

"But one should not look over the fact," Mr. Kamihara points out, "that Japan as well as China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China and Thailand had to restrict the consumption of oil last year in order to keep stable the equilibrium of the demand and supply of oil in the sphere.

**Must Control Consumption**

"If the consumption of oil in Japan and other countries in East Asia which produce little or no oil is left uncontrolled, the demand for oil in the sphere might exceed the supply by the South Seas region. Besides this fact, the current war against the United States and the British Empire for the prosecution of which Japan needs enormous amounts of oil, and the Philippines which produces no oil at present, must be taken into consideration with respect to the demand and supply of oil in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the future.

"Therefore, Japan must think of getting oil from Iran, Saudi Arabia and other oil producing countries east of Suez. One must remember, however, that the increase of the oil production in Dutch East Indies is possible, because (1) the oil strata run comparatively close to the surface of earth, (2) there remain many sealed oil fields, and (3) in almost all oil fields in the Dutch colony, oil has never been pumped up full tilt."

## Bank of Japan Accounts

January 14
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 5,039,489 |
| Over Issues | 339,489 |
| Deposits | 679,172 |
| Loans | 533,989 |

## Bill Clearings

January 14
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 178,079 | 119,839 |
| Balance | 32,094 | 20,190 |

## *Japanese Expected To Restore Oil Fields Of Tarakan Island*

**The Japanese will be able to put soon in shape once more the oil fields on Tarakan Island, although the Dutch authorities had fled the island after damaging these oil fields, states a Shanghai dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo. The authorities of the Netherlands East Indies declared Wednesday that the Japanese have to toil for about six months before they can restore the damaged oil fields on Tarakan as the Dutch soldiers stationed on the island had destroyed the oil pumping facilities before they fled the island immediately before the landing of Japanese Armed Forces on the island on January 11. Oil experts in Shanghai express opinion, however, the highly developed technique of the Japanese would be able to repair the damaged oil pumping facilities very soon.**

# FARM PRODUCTION OF CELEBES HUGE

### Agriculture Main Industry Done In Menado District, Coffee Unexcelled

Celebes Island on which the Japanese Army landed on January 11, produces 200,000 tons of copra, 3,500 tons of corn, and 4,500 tons of rice, and is rich in the deposits of nickel, iron, phosphate, gold, and other minerals, according to Tatsuo Inagaki, director of the Celebes branch of the South Seas Trading Company, who had been in Celebes for 16 years until the end of 1940.

Most of the mountainous sections of the island are left undeveloped. Agriculture is the main industry of Celebes and it is conducted in the districts around Menado, and in the plains in the semi-circle of 300 kilometers long formed with Macassar in the middle. Copra, corn, rice, and coffee, which are the most essential agricultural produce of the island are cultivated by the natives of Celebes who at present number some 4,300,000.

**Copra 200,000 Tons**

The production of copra amounts to 200,000 tons annually and the Minahassa area which forms the hinterland of Menado is the copra producing center of Celebes. The copra produced in this area constitutes 40 per cent of the total output on the island, and is shipped from there to Macassar for exportation.

Corn is mostly cultivated in the Macassar region. In 1939, 35,000 tons of corn was shipped abroad from this region. The output totaled more than 70,000 tons in 1936. Rice is also produced in this region. Annually some 45,000 tons of rice is shipped from there to Borneo and other islands in the South Seas. Though the output is small, the coffee produced in the mountainous sections some 300 kilometers inland from Macassar has no equal in the world in flavor.

**Only Celebes Produces Nickel**

Of all islands, large and small, under the administration of the Netherlands East Indies, that scatter all over the South Seas, Celebes is the only island which produces nickel. The annual production is estimated at some 30,000 tons. Japan used to import considerable amount of nickel from this island. Deposits of iron in the central Celebes are estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons, and the iron veins are as thick as 11.5 meters on the average, and 22 meters at some points.

There are a number of gold mines on the island, although most of them are left undeveloped. One of them is owned by a Japanese called Masaki Ishibashi. His mining lot covers an area of 24,500 acres.

# CONTROL STRUCTURE PLANNED FOR SOUTH

### Key Industrial Associations May Get Management of Developing Resources

With the public attention being focused on the inexhaustible natural resources in the southwestern Pacific following the successful military operations on land, at sea and in the air, the Government is preparing the control structure over the development of these resources. Commerce and Industry Ministry officials are reportedly intending to entrust key industrial control associations with the matters on the superintendence over industrial activities in these regions.

Although the Mine Control Association and other economic bodies are advocating the establishment of a Southern Mining Corporation with the missions similar to those of the North China Development Corporation, Commerce and Industry Ministry officials are understood to be opposing the proposal. They are reported to be declaring that there is no necessity of such a national-policy firm because the Southern Development Bank is expected to be established in the not-distant future as a semi-government institution for financing the mining industry and the industrial development in the southwestern Pacific areas.

**To Differ From Manchoukuo**

It is also reported that the Ministry is not intending to apply to the occupied areas in the Pacific the present "one company for one industry" principle in Manchoukuo.

According to the plan being considered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the development of oil will be controlled by the projected Oil Control Association; copper, tin, nickel, manganese and bauxite ores and other nonferrous metals by the Mine Control Association; iron ore by the Iron and Steel Control Association; and coal by the Coal Control Association. In such a case, a liaison agency among these industrial control organizations will be set up in order to enable natural resources in the southwestern Pacific to be mined under a systematic control basis.

# BIG LOSSES CHECK U.S. SHIP PROGRAM

### Pacific Debacle and Inability To Get Vital Materials Tie Up Yards

With the mounting shipping losses of the United States in the Pacific and the suspension of the supply route of vital national defense materials from the East, the U.S. shipping expansion program under which 3,100,000 tons of new vessels are to be completed this year will prove to be a "paper plan," Yasuzumi Yamazaki, a famous economic commentator, told the Hochi.

"British mercantile vessels have already, owing to the commercial destruction by the German and Italian naval and air forces in the Atlantic, dropped below 10,000,000 tons. These lost tonnage have been considered indispensable for the war economy of the kingdom," said Mr. Yamazaki.

**British Importation Enormous**

"Prior to the outbreak of the European War, Britain used to import about 5,000,000 tons a month of various agricultural products and raw materials from foreign countries, an average of 15,000,000 tons of ships being operated for the transportation of these commodities. Although a considerable number of vessels was transferred by the United States under the Lease-Lend Act and Dutch ships placed under British control, the tonnage is understood to have slumped by the end of last October to about 9,300,000 tons.

"The recent shipping holdings of the United States is estimated at 11,360,000 tons, including 6,350,000 tons of overage craft. According to the investigation conducted at the end of last October, 2,083,000 tons of freighters and passenger ships and 2,639,000 of oil tankers were being commissioned for deep sea service. These craft cannot transport more than 20 per cent of vital materials importation from overseas countries.

"The destruction of shipyards by the Germans and Italians and the lowering of the shipbuilding efficiency have greatly curtailed the British shipbuilding capacity to such an extent as 500,000 tons a year. The United States, on the other hand, made efforts to construct 1,250,000 tons of new vessels last year under the shipping expansion program, but only 750,000 tons are reported to have come off the way.

**New Ships 1,200,000 Tons**

"The combined tonnage of new ships constructed in the United States and the British Empire last year is estimated at about 1,200,000 tons which is one-third of the ships sent to Davy Jones locker during the same year. It is considered to be inevitable for the Japanese naval activities in the Pacific to aggravate American and British shipping condition with acceleration.

"If the Japanese Navy succeeds in holding command of the Indian Ocean and thus secure the communication by way of sea between Japan and Europe, the Axis Powers will also win in the economic warfare with the Allies owing to the access of Germany and Italy to inexhaustible natural resources in the southwestern Pacific. Then in contrast, the United States will lose 70 per cent of its rubber supply, 80 per cent of tin, 100 per cent of quinine, 23 per cent of chrome ore, 69 per cent of tungsten, 14 per cent of manganese ore, and 85 per cent of raw silk.

"If the German and Italian forces furthermore control the Atlantic, the supply of manganese and chrome ores from West Africa to the United States will be cut off. In such a case, the iron manufacturing and other heavy industrial capacities of which America was very much proud of will remarkably decline."

# STOCK PRICES SOAR

### Highest Record in Years Noted Reflecting Military Gains

Favorably reflecting the successful military operations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, stock prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as of December 27 was registered at 160.2 (taking January, 1921, as 100), the highest record for the last several years. The figure, as compared with the end of November, shows a sharp rise of 10.5 per cent.

The most remarkable advance of 24.9 per cent was seen in exchanges, followed by 17.6 per cent in agriculturals and fisheries, 12.8 per cent in chemical industrials and 12 per cent in minings. Utility industrials rose by 9.1 per cent, spinning industrials by 3.7 per cent, metal industrials by 10.1 per cent, provision industrials by 9.9 per cent, shippings by 9.1 per cent, ceramics industrials by 7.5 per cent, commercials by 6.6 per cent and bankings by 1.6 per cent.

Following is the indices of stock prices as of December 27:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shippings | 145.3 |
| Utility industrials | 164.7 |
| Minings | 173.1 |
| Spinning industrials | 82.5 |
| Metal industrials | 153.6 |
| Machinery manufacturing industrials | 151.9 |
| Chemical industrials | 91.1 |
| Provision industrials | 136.7 |
| Ceramics industrials | 75.7 |
| Agriculturals and fisheries | 405.0 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 137.2 | same |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 95.0 | + .80 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 101.0 | — .50 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.70 | — .08 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent | 105.85 | same |

# EXCHANGE GATHERS UPWARD TENDENCY

### Shipping Shares Enjoy Brisk Buying as Program to Boost Tonnage Heard

Tokyo Exchange took a firm upward trend as the adjustment operations progressed while miscellaneous shares were irregular on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

In the morning session, shipping and shipbuilding shares advanced noticeably as brokers conducted vigorous buying of these shares, who had been told that the Government has decided to build a great number of ships to bring back the materials vital for the defense of the country from the South. All the defense industry stocks moved up steadily during the morning session.

The shares of peace industries such as spinning and sugar, however, were maintained weakly.

All major shares were firm in the morning, Tokyo Exchange was quoted at a high of ¥137.50 for a time in the morning.

On account of lack of incentive, forced liquidation dominated the afternoon session, although shipping and shipbuilding stocks continued to be firm.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥137.20 in the afternoon.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Section** | | | | |
| Fuji Spin (50) | 66.8 | | | 67.2 |
| Fuji, new (25) | 36.2 | d .3 | 36.9 | 37.2 |
| Kanegafuchi (50) | 159.1 | | 159.4 | 159.4 |
| Do. new (25) | 101.4 | | 101.9 | 102.9 |
| Teikoku Ray (50) | | | | 105.1 |
| Tei'ku Ray (37½) | | | 95.0 | 94.5 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | | | 76.4 | 76.9 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 37.0 | d .1 | 35.6 | 35.0 |
| Tokyo Light (50) | 67.9 | u2.2 | | |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 113.7 | u2.1 | 113.8 | 113.9 |
| Do, new (37½) | 95.5 | u2.0 | 95.5 | 96.6 |
| O. S. K. (50) | | | 102.0 | 102.7 |
| Do. new (37½) | 84.0 | u1.5 | 84.5 | 85.4 |
| Ishikawajima (50) | 81.8 | d .1 | 82.0 | 82.9 |
| Ishikawajima (25) | 54.5 | u1.0 | 54.8 | 55.4 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 132.5 | d .5 | 131.8 | 88.0 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 100.5 | u .3 | 99.8 | 100.8 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | | | 77.0 | 77.2 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| S. M. R. (50) | | | | 68.5 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5s | 105.85 | 105.85 | 105.85 | 105.85 |
| Second 5s | 105.80 | 105.80 | 105.80 | 105.80 |
| First 4s | 102.75 | 102.75 | 102.75 | 102.75 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 137.2 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 137.2 |
| N. Y. K., old | 112.9 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 113.4 |
| N. Y. K., new | 95.2 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 95.0 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 158.2 | 158.5 | 158.2 | 158.4 |
| Kanegafuchi, new | 101.2 | 101.8 | 101.0 | 101.0 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 94.0 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 94.4 |
| Osaka Stock, new. | 76.2 | 76.4 | 75.7 | 75.7 |
| S. M. Railway | 68.5 | 68.5 | 67.8 | 67.8 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy. | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 100.8 |
| Tokyo Light | 67.8 | 68.3 | 67.8 | 68.3 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.6 | 76.6 |
| Japan Steel Tube. | 78.0 | 78.3 | 77.5 | 77.5 |
| Japan Oil | 85.6 | 86.4 | 85.6 | 86.4 |
| Japan Mining | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 65.8 |
| Manchuria Ind | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.6 |

# NEW WAY PLANNED FOR MORE GREENS

### Fringes of Cities to Be Cultivated and Transportation To Be Renovated

A plan to control the cultivated fields around large towns throughout the country to raise more vegetables has just been formed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The cost for the realization of the plan, estimated at ¥95,000, will be included in the Ministry's supplementary budget to come before the Imperial Diet.

This measure is reportedly intended to smooth the supply of vegetables in large cities and will be facilitated in its realization through some innovation in the transportation system simultaneously.

**Gardens on Periphery of City**

Under the proposed plan, large and medium-sized cities in the country will have in their respective suburbs vegetable cultivation fields which will be officially designated. These fields, to be selected within the 20-mile wide circular band of ground fringing the large cities and within a 10-mile belt of ground encircling smaller cities, will be ordered, according to the soil, to produce one or more of the 17 designated species of vegetables, namely, radish, tsukena, cabbage, cucumber, egg-plant, onion, carrot, burdock, satoimo (taro potato), pumpkin, turnip, spinach, pea, soramame, (broad bean), negi (Japanese onion) and two others.

Official instructions will be given as to the amount of production and the means of transportation through which the produce will be sent out to places of consumption. These instructions will be made through local agricultural associations and similar organizations, which are expected to act as the agency of the Government on all other matters connected with the introduction of the new measure.

**Industrial Cities Included**

Among the cities around which the new system will be introduced are Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kure, Shimonoseki, Ube, Yawata, Kokura, Moji, Wakamatsu, Tobata, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Saseho. Besides the large cities those where important industries are operating will be placed in the list, it is expected.

Through the new measure, the Government expects that at least 80 per cent of the vegetables consumed in the listed cities will be supplied from the new-system fields. The same measure, on the other hand, will prove, through its skilful operation, a great improvement in checking the seasonal excess crops of some particular vegetables, such as cucumber and egg-plant in July and August and radish in November, the authorities hope.

**To Train Farm Experts**

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is reported meantime to be arranging that many small-scale cultivation of vegetables now going on within large cities chiefly through the neighborhood unit's joint work will have some expert guidance. Many local agricultural associations will soon be ordered to send their experts to these cultivation spots, the local papers say.

# PREMIER TOJO ASKS SHIP LEADERS' HELP

### Says Success of War Depends Greatly on Cooperation of Shipping

Saying that shipping is one of the keys to victory in war, Premier General Hideki Tojo, at a dinner party Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel in celebration of the creation of the Maritime Affairs Board, asked shipping leaders for their wholehearted cooperation in the smooth carrying out of the national policy.

Premier Tojo also said that the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the successful disposal of the current war with the United States and the British Empire greatly rests on the shoulders of shipping men.

**Communications Chief Speaks**

Following the Premier, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima asserted that the improvement of the marine transportation conditions was prerequisite to the success in military operations and the progress of the industrial productivity expansion movement.

"Now that our war theater covers the greater part of the Pacific," said Minister Terashima, "we feel keenly the truth of a well-known proverb. The first thing in war is shipping and the second is also shipping."

The function was given under the auspices of shipping leaders, including Tadaharu Mukai, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui and Company, Hisanobu Terai, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Yeitaro Okada, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Masasuke Itani, president of the Kawasaki Steamship Company, and Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Steamship Company. Besides Premier Tojo and Communications Minister Terashima, the party was also attended as guests by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, vice-ministers of Army, Navy, Communications, Railways, Finance and Agriculture and Forestry; Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, and Koichi Kawakami, governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

**Board Set Up Last Year**

It was late last year that the Maritime Affairs Board was set up through the expansion of the defunct Shipping Superintendence Bureau of the Communications Ministry in order to renovate the Government's structure regarding the shipping administration. In conformity with the creation of the new shipping administration office, progress is being made in the preparations for the establishment of the Shipping Control Association which will act as a supreme control agency over marine transportation in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. Noboru Ohtani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is expected to be appointed the full-time president of the association.

Meanwhile, the new structure movement in shipbuilding circles has also been smoothly progressing and the Shipbuilding Control Association will shortly be established under the leadership of Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

# *BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS*

### Greatest Enterprisers in Taiwan Hatsutaro Akashi And Shintaro Atomiya—Cultivation of Sugar Biggest Industry in Island

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

Following the annexation of Taiwan with Japan in 1895 as a result of the Sino-Japanese War, the military, political and economic importance of the island increased greatly as Nippon's advance base. The Japanese lost no time in trying to develop agriculture and forestry on the island which were bound to grow rapidly under the tropical sun and rich moisture.

For the past 50 years since the annexation, the industrial and agricultural resources on the island were developed by the Japanese almost 100 per cent, and today Taiwan has become the starting point of Japan's southward expansion.

Taiwan's greatest industry is the manufacture of sugar, and that which stands next to sugar in size is the cultivation of the rice called "Horaimai" which is developed from a pure Japanese species of rice. The cultivation of bananas and pineapples is one of the most lucrative businesses in Taiwan today.

The main items of the mineral products of Taiwan are coal, gold and oil The mining of aluminum and nickel has begun to draw recently the attention of Taiwan businessmen.

The position of sugar manufacturers in Taiwan is the same as that of the directors of the South Manchuria Railway Company in Manchoukuo, of the leaders of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer concern in Chosen, of the managers of the Nichiro Fishery Company in the Hokkaido, and of the head figures of the Oji Paper Company in Karafuto.

However, the headquarters of the big sugar corporations in Taiwan such as the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, the Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company, the Taiwan Sugar Company, and the Ensuiko Sugar Company are established in Japan Proper, and most of the presidents and managing-directors of these companies stay in Tokyo all the year round.

As most of these companies have factories built in the vast sugar plantations of the rural areas, the directors of these factories have little time to visit Taihoku, the capital of Taiwan and come in close contact with the businessmen of the city. Accordingly few of these directors take leadership in the business world of Taihoku which is the greatest political and economic center of Taiwan.

The most successful Japanese businessmen in Taiwan are Hastutaro Akashi and Shintaro Atomiya. Some claim, however, that these two are not merely the most successful figures in the business world of the island but in economic circles of the whole Japan.

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Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
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Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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Reserve Funds ........... 58,060,000
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942

## Our Enemies Sink Another Hospital Ship

The hospital ship Harbin Maru has been attacked and sunk by an enemy submarine in South China waters. This vicious, inhuman offense comes only a few weeks after the sinking of another Japanese ship of mercy off Kota Bharu on the east coast of the Malay Péninsula, and definitely unveils our enemies in their true color. It has strengthened further our determination to crush them and thus wipe out one of the darkest blots that has been smeared on the visage of civilized peoples.

The sinking of the two Japanese hospital ships, the massacre of the Japanese residents of Davao by American troops, the shameful British conduct at Hongkong and the rape of Timor have unmasked the United States and Great Britain as countries which are not only capable of, but which are actually, violating every canon of human decency.

The sinking of hospital ships is considered such a crime that it is condemned and prohibited in Article One of the Red Cross Treaty to which the United States and Great Britain have affixed their signatures, and in Article One of The Hague Treaty of 1912.

As long as our enemies confined themselves to hysterical frothings in their impotent fury over their continued defeats, we were satisfied to look upon them with pity, but their dastardly and contemptible conduct in attacking and sinking unarmed vessels of mercy filled with the sick and the wounded, cannot and must not and will not be permitted to go unanswered.

## The Pan-American Conference

The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' conference which is to meet today at Rio de Janeiro is significant at least as another attempt at bolstering the anti-Axis line-up, the weakness of which President Roosevelt is best aware of. That the aim of the conference is to draw Latin American countries into the world war is beyond question.

The present Pan-American conference is the 10th to be held, the first one having taken place in 1889. It is characteristic of all these conferences that they invariably provided occasion for Washington's intervention, in one form or another, in internal affairs of the Latin American countries. Issues of both peaceful and warlike complexions were taken up at these meetings. But it is important to note that the peaceful programs adopted on such occasions were featured by the influence of the interventionist policy of the Washington administration. Of the treaties and conventions decided at the Pan-American conferences not a few still remain unratified. This fact must be considered as evidence of the Latin American countries discountenancing the interventionist policy of Washington masked as peaceful undertakings.

In March 1933 President Roosevelt sent to Latin American countries a message stressing "the good neighbor policy". This policy was translated in a series of measures such as amity treaties with Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and the withdrawal of American warships from South American waters. The same good neighbor policy was repeatedly emphasized at the Pan-American conferences that were held in the following years. However, in spite of President Roosevelt's expressions, which have often been echoed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Washington's attitude toward the Latin American countries has intrinsically remained unmodified except that its interventionist trend was somewhat toned down at times.

The true form and motive of Washington's good neighbor policy were unmasked at the Pan-American conference held at Buenos Aires in December 1936, when President Roosevelt emphasized the need of bolstering structures of constitutional and democratic governments as the best means of preventing war. It was but thinly veiled that he desired the Latin American countries to shift themselves from the Axis to the democracies for a new international alignment.

It was not surprising that while Britain and France approved of President Roosevelt's utterance, it deservedly drew indignant replies from the Axis countries. The repercussions on some Latin American countries themselves were far from encouraging. For the policies followed by those Latin American countries tended along lines quite contrary to what were expected by the democracies.

Latin American countries are invariably new states. As such they naturally take little interest in the democracies which are destined to fall into decay. The eyes of these youthful countries turn to the future. Their interest is in the new, rather than the old, order of world affairs. Their attitude toward Washington is also swayed by their experience of its interventionist policy in the past. These trends are distinct in the policies of Latin American countries whose sympathies are against their northern neighbor and in favor of the Axis countries. The Latin American attitude is also based on the evident fact that they have no conflicting issues with the Axis countries.

In spite of the efforts President Roosevelt and other American statesmen have put forth, the cleavage between their country and Latin American countries remains unbridged. The present Rio de Janeiro conference may decide on and adopt many ideas, but they will have little effect on Latin American policies as far as they concern the United States. The countries which have discountenanced the interventionist policy of Washington have always had their reason to justify their attitude. The very make-up and character of Latin American countries seem to be such that in no circumstances will they be induced to serve the interests of the democracies whose days are now numbered.

## GERMANY SUCCEEDED IN ADAPTING WAR ECONOMY IN TIME OF PEACE

### Country Makes All Efforts for Expansion of Defense And Economic Program to Fight for Liberty

**By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER DR. SONNEMANN**
**German High Command**

Essential to total warfare, waged with military as well as economic weapons, is the placing at the disposal of the government as a whole the nation's economic resources. This does not affect the peacetime structure of the country's economy, nor does it entail state socialism. The many and multiform factors that make up the economy of a great power are far better prepared for wartime tasks if independent enterprises and private business within their own bounds.

Organized preparations for the subordination of the country's political economy to national and military needs in wartime are centered around the conception of what is known in Germany as "Wehrwirtschaft," or defense economics. The practical execution of this policy coincides with the conception of total war. The latter is a specific phenomenon of our time.

For war, all the resources of a nation must be utilized by a strong state that is fully conscious of its power.

### Economy in Modern War

Economy did not for the first time assume its special function in modern warfare. Following is own laws, it was always ready, wherever a strong state grew up to make use of all its resources. The decision to use economic weapons in war naturally matured in areas where economic aims were fought for. It did not emanate from a comprehensive, large-scale plan that suddenly burst upon the world.

After the outbreak of the war all economic resources were made available for war purposes. The inclusion in the conduct of war signifies a considerable expansion of the theaters of war with respect to the quantity and nature of the war weapons used. Moreover, it can bring about a considerable shifting in the balance of the strength of great powers. At any rate, it makes it desirable to pay due consideration to the economic as well as the military potentiality of a state.

The military "group of forces" will chiefly be composed of the usual strength, training and equipment of the fighting forces. Thus the question as to the number of men to be released for military service and the question of armaments lead to the economic "group of forces." The same applies to questions of reserves, transport capacity and home guard. The component parts of the war economy correspond exactly to the elements of peacetime economy which will become effective as war weapons, and that as quickly and as thoroughly as possible.

### Basic Factors

The basic factors of the defense-economic potentiality depend upon the size of the population and its degree of civilization, raw materials and treasures of the soil, efficient industry and transport, good agricultural yields, well-balanced finances and an international purchasing power expressed in gold or foreign coinage. To these must be added the location of economic centers, density and volume of trade and access to markets, to mention only some of the most important factors. When all of these exist to an extent autocracy can be achieved. Should they be lacking in part or entirely, they must compensate each other or be supplemented by other economies.

The basic problem of defense economy in addition to establishing what is available and what is required is this compensation. Difficulties chiefly arise where there is no economic surplus of any kind for purposes of exchange or of supplementing what is lacking in economic equipment. The wider the ramifications of a modern economy, the more difficult it is to attain autocracy.

Moreover, complicated economic ties peculiar to our time can on the whole only be slackened with difficulty. Actually it can not be said of any one of the present great powers, including the United States and the Soviet Union, that its wartime economy could entirely depend upon their own resources.

### Stored Up Materials

Accordingly, the main object of all powers is to procure from outside all that is lacking. This can be done by hoarding in peacetime, or by current purchases during the war. The stored up materials must include everything that is necessary for the conduct if war:—weapons, ammunition, equipment and food, not forgetting purchasing power, which can consist of gold, or foreign exchange, or goods for barter—if possible, all three. Such provision can only be made from surplus funds which, just as in any ordinary budget, require that more is produced and earned than is consumed and paid for.

The peacetime strength of the armed forces, their war materials and equipment, rely upon the productive capacity of economy whose productive strength determines what material reserves can be spared from peace economy and be saved for the purpose of conducting war. The individuality of modern economics makes it impossible to establish a universally applicable system of economic war-preparedness and warfare with economic weapons. Each single state must follow its own path. This should be adjusted to its political aims and to its natural, geographic and economic bases.

### Rich Countries Aggressors

Thus both weapons and forms of economic warfare can vary a good deal. Hence it is obvious that defense economics must be viewed and considered by a state with few natural resources in a light differing from that of a state with rich economic resources at its disposal. We cannot call it chance. The present war and the last Great War prove clearly enough that rich countries are always the aggressors in economic warfare, and that on the other had poor states must devote all their energies and strength to uniting all their economic resources.

In order to compensate to some extent for the threat of the others these poor states must perforce make efforts of a far more strenuous nature, technical and otherwise, in addition to adopting restrictions upon the standard of life maintained by their people. For this reason they realized far more clearly the urgent necessity of defense economic planning and acting, and so they have tackled these problems with far greater thoroughness.

Above all they were determined to bring into line the system and form of modern economic warfare with their basic conceptions of state economy. The causes of the development of defense economies were thought to be the critical economic and political phenomena that marked the period after the last Great War. The policy of protection adopted by the countries adhering to the gold standard was regarded as the cause of the building up of such economies and of rearmament. Such a view completely overlooks the inner foundations of an economic order which, like that of National Socialism, is built upon a totally new relationship between state, people, economy and individuals.

### Opinion of Liberalism

Liberalism considers economy in terms of the sum total of individuals whose industrial and commercial activities are solely animated by hopes of material gain. According to this view every national economy forms part of a world economy based on the principle of barter which is hindered as little as possible by government interference. In the opinion of liberalism, economy is a system by itself which determines the political lines to be followed by state and nation.

It is but natural that the defense economy of the Western European nations should display the characteristics of this spirit. Continuing to rely, as they did, on the experiences of the last Great War and on the methods that brought them victory, they were inspired by purely utilitarian considerations, and not by that new basic conception of relations between nation and economy formulated by National Socialism to the effect that economy is the nation's function and that the needs of the nation determine the task and form of economy.

Bound as they are to an outmoded conception of economy the construction of an economy entrusted with war work must be a matter of extreme difficulty to the democracies. And indeed, as soon as they started upon the task of organizing their economies they found themselves in a truly embarassing situation. They had to superimpose the apparatus of an economy adapted to the purposes of economic war, upon a peace time economy, only superficially influenced by the state, and entirely left to the "free play of forces" and to that individualistic greed for gain, characteristic of priavte enterprise.

### Aggressive Methods

It is true that in the democracies some minds had envisaged the necessity of economic preparation for war. Aggressive methods of fighting with economic weapons are not foreign to their traditions, while the obvious material advantages which this kind of warfare had brought to economic circles made it easy for the government to take the necessary measures. In view of a future war the organization went smoothly enough. Theoretical planning and administrative solution accorded perfectly with the aims in view. However, they could not bridge the gulf between formulated aims and stark reality, and England consequently had to invent shadow factories for the simple reason that England thought it could not expect private enterprises to switch over from peace time production to war work.

In the United States the experiences gained in the Great War, are once again repeating themselves in the present conflict, namely, that even the most highly developed peace economy cannot at a moment's notice switch over to tasks connected with war but that such a change demands months and years unless it has been thoroughly organized and prepared, not to mention the need of the whole hearted support of individualists and employes. The presence of this dividing line between what exists and what is desired is the ultimate explanation of the weakness of the democracies in defense-economic armament, a weakness revealed by the war.

### Striking Contrast

All order and planning connected with defense economy naturally display features typical of the economic body in peacetime. Hence it is but natural that in constructing its war-economic equipment National Socialist Germany should have developed methods and forms in harmony with its own character, and in the same degree should present an entirely new appearance just as the National Socialist economic order forms a striking contrast to that of high finance.

National Socialist principles concerning the relations between state, economy, and individuals, and the actual state of economy when National Socialism came into power, forced the state to insert German economy into the system of national defense, a process accomplished by entirely new methods. From the very outset, economy in the Third Reich was given a clearly defined task to perform, engaged as it was in the nation's fight for liberty. Its functions developed from this obligation, as did the forms it took. The economic-political result is the union of politics and economy, which means the adjustment of all economic factors and individuals to the great aims of the nation.

### Best Use of Economic Forces

Characteristic of the plan and decisions of national socialist economic policy that led to economic preparedness for war is the fact that they were in no way guided by dogmas or theoretical principles. Born of practical pressing needs that had to be met solely with the country's own resources, their development was perforce gradual. At the same time the state was compelled to make the best use of its economic forces despite the fact that these at first appeared inadequate, and to develop and increase their strength in order to fulfil the tasks arising from Germany's peculiar position. Thus measures to eliminate unemployment and to revive economic life led to a solution of the financial problem which stood in the way of rearmament.

It was above all of vital importance to procure from the country's own

(Continued on Page 3)

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### Disapproved Statements

To the Editor:

With reference to the article of the Chilean journalist Gustavo Labarca Garat, which appeared today in the Japan Times and Advertiser, the undersigned, in accordance with the position of Chile of friendship and respect with every country, he disauthorizes the said statements because they may affect the interests of Chile.

A LABRA CARVAJAL.
Chilean Legation
Tokyo, January 14, 1942.

### Dissatisfied Enemy Peoples

To the Editor:

Now that the myth of the Anglo-Saxon might is "gone with the wind", the Britons and Americans are feeling extremely low. They are vehemently demanding their government leaders to take drastic action in order to stem the tide of disastrous reverses in the Pacific conflict.

In a desperate effort to cover up their blunders, government leaders in London already announced that Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, had been ordered home. It is certain that poor, talkative Duff-Cooper will be called upon to answer for his maladministration of British war policy in East Asia. News reports during the last few days, however, clearly indicated that members of the British Parliament are not satisfied with the recall of Duff-Cooper alone; they might go the lengths to demand Prime Minister Winston Churchill either to resign or to reshuffle his war Cabinet so that Britain's war policy may be more effectively and efficiently conducted. The British public is fed up with news of defeats.

Meanwhile, the American naval authorities are also facing a similarly unpleasant situation in Honolulu. Reports from that Hawaiian capital reveal that Uncle Sam's naval leaders are being tortured by a rising demand among the people for explanation as to why the once-invincible United States cannot take retaliatory action against Japan. The demand is so strong that the naval authorities were compelled to appeal to the public for patience and understanding through a naval bulletin.

Haughty and arrogant American Government leaders have never stooped so low, but they had to humble themselves this time. Nevertheless, their conceit and insolence found expression in the bulletin which warned "embryonic strategists who wish and claim our fleet can go out and deal smashing blows at the Japanese against superfluous enthusiasms." It said, "We gladly agree to the plan of dealing hard blows at the Japanese, but many years of service have taught us that calmness and patient waiting will win the war." We doubt the American public in Hawaii can be satisfied with such childish statements. Time will show that these naval leaders can not get away with it.

While the Britons and Americans are doubting the wisdom of their leaders in the conduct of war policy, leaders of new East Asia increasingly express their wholehearted support for Japan in its effort to free Greater East Asia from the yoke of Great Britain and the United States. One of the most outstanding examples is General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino uprising against the American forces in 1899.

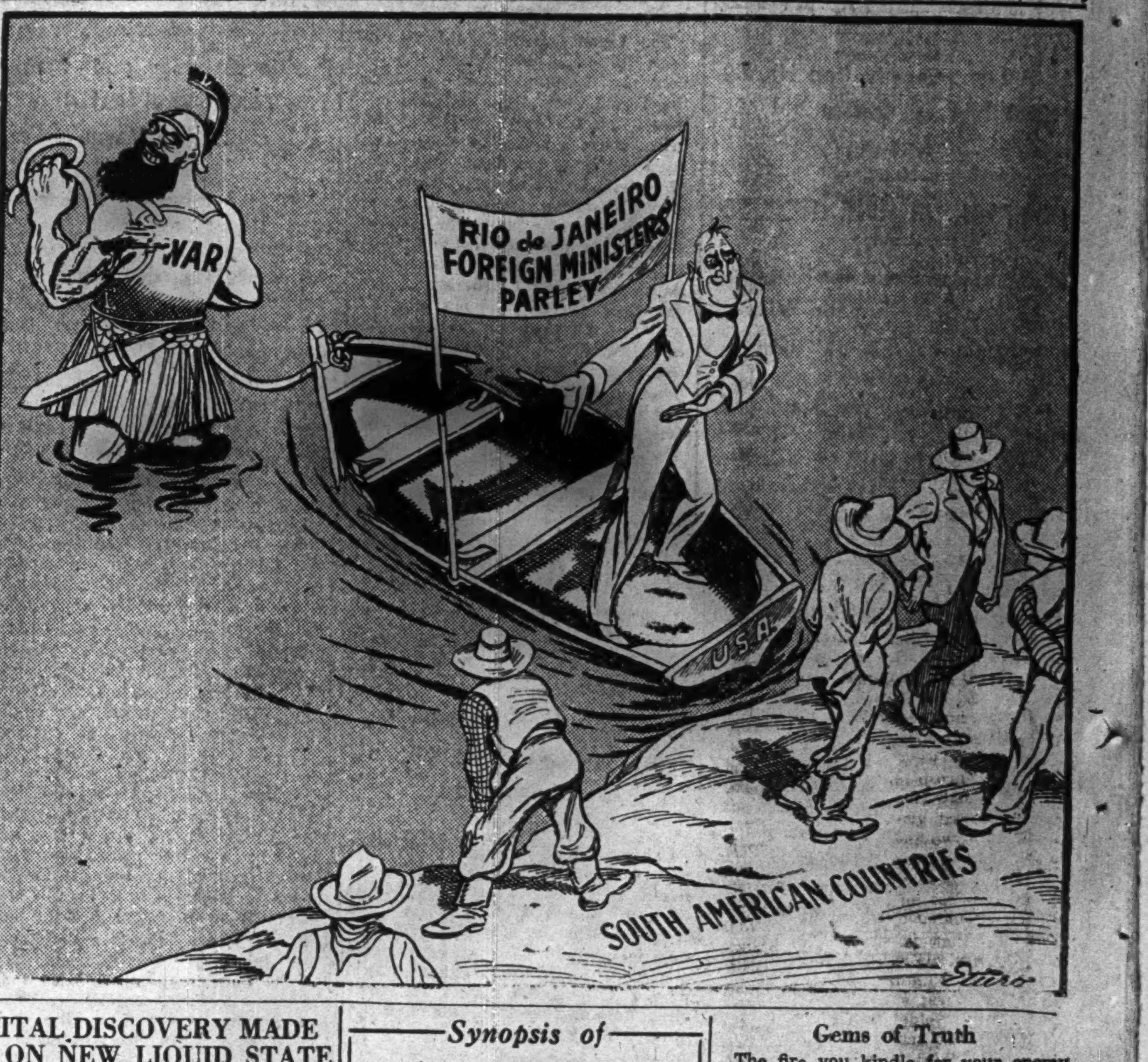
In an interview with a correspondent of the influential newspaper Nichi Nichi, the aged general declared: "The United States must cease fighting in the Philippines, thereby preventing the Filipinos from going through the tragic ravages of war." Giving the interview to the Nichi Nichi journalist in his residence in the suburbs of Manila, the Filipino general said: "I pay respect to the Japanese Government for its untiring effort to negotiate Japanese-American problems prior to the outbreak of the Pacific conflict."

Now that the Philippines can free itself from the bondage of the United States, the general jubilantly expressed the hope that his country will rehabilitate itself as part of Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership. He continued that whatever methods of machinations the United States and Great Britain may use to disturb East Asia, "We Orientals owe it to ourselves to establish the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia."

Reports from Manila reveal that tens of thousands of his enthusiastic followers are coming out in the open, again expressing their support for their aged leader who was their hero in 1899 and who will be their hero again in 1942.

M. M.
Tokyo, January 13, 1942.

## Invited but Not Tempted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SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

## VITAL DISCOVERY MADE ON NEW LIQUID STATE

### Heat Would Freeze, Cold Boil It; Natural Laws Act in Reverse

Two important discoveries were announced by Dr. William D. Harkins, a professor of chemistry.

Dr. Harkins told of the discovery of a strange, new liquid state in which the natural laws act in reverse. It exists in a two-dimensional state, that is, in a layer one molecule deep, and its changes in property are such that in terms of normal fluids such as water it would be necessary to heat the liquid to make it freeze and to cool it to make it boil.

The second discovery is one in which Dr. Harkins has duplicated in the laboratory a living enzyme process, synthesizing in a two-dimensional layer the action in which catalase, the mysterious enzyme that speeds up life processes, is denatured by an equally mysterious chemical substance, anticatalase, that puts the brakes on life processes.

The enzyme catalase, which regulates the rate at which living bodies burn up oxygen, has been found to be small, Dr. Harkins said, that it was impossible to measure a single layer of it by the delicate lightwave process. But by using several layers, the molecule, spherical in shape, was found to have a diameter of one five-millionth of an inch. The anti-catalase was found to have the same dimension.

### Model Constructed

Using layers of the substances a single layer deep, Dr. Harkins constructed a model of what happens in the body when the catalase and the anticatalase come together. The former was flattened out to one-fifth its original diameter, being denatured Dr. Harkins explained, by being rolled out flat.

These experiments throw an important new light on the mystery of how the body destroys disease germs and protects itself against invaders, and likewise on how the enzymes carry on the process of nourishing the body from food materials and extract energy from oxygen breathed.

Dr. Harkins said many of the biochemical processes of the body take place in the realm of surface chemistry, and great pressures exist within layers of chemicals one molecule deep, with all the molecules oriented like a massed formation of a regiment of soldiers.

The new liquid state also involves the two-dimensional films, the properties having been measured by noting changes in viscosity under pressure, these enabling the scientists to express its properties in terms of ordinary three-dimensional liquids.

Dr. Henry Eyring described the ordinary liquid state as a mixture of molecules in the gaseous state and in the solid state, the molecules continually changing their states, depending on how near they are to holes in the liquids, in the spaces between molecules.

## —Synopsis of— CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### SEI (Life)

1908

**By KATAI TAYAMA**

In this long novel the author has conceived a little private universe consisting of a small town family, not quite happy nor yet blessed with comfort and security. Tracing the commingled existence of an old and a new generation, as well as the spontaneous ebb and flow in the well-being of the respective generations, he has here attempted to adumbrate the image and purport of life itself. The principal characters are a widow and her four offsprings—three sons and a daughter—together with the wives of her sons.

The eldest son, Ryo, was about to marry for the third time. His first wife had been a woman of gentle disposition, but the harsh treatment she received at the hands of her mother-in-law was more than she could endure: she became seriously ill and died amid the great and limitless grief of her husband. His second wife suffered under the strain of overwork and nervous constraint toward her mother-in-law; so much so that one night she fell into a profound sleep, unwittingly suffocating her baby to death with the sheer weight of her own body. Forced by her mother-in-law to suffer the consequences of this tragedy, she was promptly divorced from her husband, though they had always lived together in pleasant relationship.

### Fine Education Given

This mother of the family had lost her own husband, a former samurai, early in life. It was about the beginning of the Meiji era, those turbulent days when the samurai lost their regular income in consequence of the abolishment of their institution, and found themselves at a loss as to how they should make a living in this world. Thus, with the small amount of government bonds received in recompense, together with an equally insubstantial pension granted by the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, where her husband, before his death, had been employed as an officer, she had looked after her parents-in-law and given her children a fine education.

She had accordingly been a woman of no mean character, firm and stout-hearted, and capable of tenderness and affection in spite of her harshness. But the long years of hardship and forced submission to an unkind fate had warped her feelings, transforming her into a stubborn and impatient and railing woman—a sort of hysterical matriarch. What was more, she was wont to display with great severity her maternal power and authority, hurling Confucian maxims and feudalistic precepts on filial piety at the heads of her sons and daughters, so that they lived under a perpetual state of tyranny and oppression.

Ryo had thus, on her account, been twice compelled to experience a tragic marital life, and came to indulge in light amusements and debaucheries. Yet the long years he had passed with such a mother, sharing with her the family poverty, had rubbed off all traces of roughness from his character, and he tried to lead a passive existence, in a mood consonant with these circumstances and with a desire to be at peace. For this reason he had not thus far had occasion to stray from the dull routine of his life. It was while he was in this state, looking prematurely old, that he faced his third marriage.

Yet he evinced no particular emotion over the prospects, proving if anything that he was by now quite accustomed to the vicissitudes of life—an attitude of mind which greatly surprised his brother Sennosuke. His mother, however, gorged herself with food at the wedding dinner, and her chronic stomach ailment took a sudden turn for the worse. From that night on she began to suffer intensely. The physician attending her diagnosed her case as cancer of the stomach.

### Newly-Wedded Wife

At last her nerves seemed shattered. She became irascible, ill-tempered, and difficult to please. Her children, she said, were fools, and even cast sarcastic slurs upon Ryo's newly-wedded wife O-kei. Naturally enough, the latter could not arrive at a closer intimacy with her. She did not, of course, go so far as to show open opposition.

Meanwhile Sennosuke's wife became pregnant. Sennosuke himself was a novelist. Though not a very successful one from the standpoint of the sale of his books, he was nevertheless a sincere writer. He had accordingly a fairly honest grasp, in the sense of a critical judgment, of his mother's warped temperament and feudalistic ways of thinking. For one thing, he felt, they were born of the hardships she had undergone during her lifetime, and, for another, that they were the result of her early training in the culture peculiar to her own age, which it was impossible to overcome. Not only did he therefore desist from finding fault with her; he rather felt that they should all pay a tribute of thanks and gratitude to her for having brought them up in circumstances so miserable, so exacting, that her own transformation into a perverse woman had been the inevitable consequence.

Thus he hoped that his own wife would never fail to fulfil her duties as a daughter-in-law. Meek and obedient as she was, she tried to live up to her husband's wishes, in spite of the fact that she sometimes feared her mother-in-law and felt that the sting of her displeasure was more than she could bear. Conversely, the mother's attitude toward her was relatively more restrained, so that she seemed on numerous occasions to be in a happy frame of mind. In fact, when it was discovered that her daughter-in-law was with child, she expressed her felicitations so gently and so truly like a mother that the tears came to the former's eyes.

Yet, later on, she abruptly relapsed into a rigid coldness, becoming so mean to her that the poor creature, unaccustomed as she was to the serious problems of life, was often at a loss what to do. The atmosphere within the mother's home was, therefore, naturally and constantly steeped in gloom. Contrariwise, the house of Sennosuke, which stood a little way off from that in which the mother and the eldest son resided, was free from that oppressive gloom. There was tranquility here, and concord for the most part, so that the eldest son often came to bask in its restful atmosphere.

### Daughter Returns

Thus the situation stood when O-yone, the daughter of the house who had married a man in a distant province, returned to her mother's home, ostensibly to take care of the old ailing woman, but in reality to be away from her husband, with whom she had been on terms of discord. She resembled her mother in many res-

(Continued on Page 3)

## Gems of Truth

The fire you kindle for your enemy often burns yourself more than him. —Chinese Proverb.

• • •

It is with certain good qualities as with the senses; those who have them not can neither appreciate nor comprehend them in others.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.—Socrates.

• • •

We often tremble at an empty terror, yet the false fancy brings a real misery.—Schiller.

• • •

When anger rises, think of the consequences.—Confucius.

• • •

The beloved of the Almighty are the rich who have the humility of the poor, and the poor who have the magnanimity of the rich.—Saadi.

• • •

Mere family never made a man great. —Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fame.—Skobeleff.

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# SINGLE JAPANESE SUBMARINE SLIPS THROUGH U.S. DEFENSE TO SINK BIG PLANE CARRIER

## Enemy Ship of Lexington Class Announced Sunk in Waters West of Hawaii—Two Giant Explosions Heard While Submerged

## FEAT CLAIMED NEW NAVAL RECORD

A United States aircraft carrier of the Lexington class has been sunk by a Japanese submarine, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Wednesday afternoon.

The communique reads:

"A submarine of the Imperial Navy torpedoed an aircraft carrier of the Lexington type of the United States Pacific fleet in waters west of Hawaii toward evening on January 12 and two torpedoes were recognized to have hit the target.

"Due to pressure of an enemy destroyer, however, the submarine was forced to submerge and could not witness the sinking of the aircraft carrier. But judging from explosions heard twice during submergence, the said aircraft carrier is believed to have sunk for certain."

**New Record Achieved**

Naval observers here today in commenting on the daring Japanese submarine attack, which resulted in two direct torpedo hits against the United States aircraft carrier of the Lexington type, have declared that the feat has set a record in courage and skill unprecedented in the annals of submarine warfare.

These quarters disclosed that the submarine, in attacking the carrier, weaved through the vigilant eyes of more than 80 planes and pierced the protective steel cordon of destroyers and cruisers.

"No aircraft carrier was more zealously guarded against enemy submarine attacks than this vessel," they said, adding, the Japanese submarine was able to unleash its torpedo attack and sink the vessel under such conditions which represented the fruit of more than 30 years of rigid training in submarine warfare.

Recalling that the British aircraft carriers Courageous and Ark Royal were sunk by submarines in 1939 and 1941 respectively, these quarters pointed out that these ships were both inadequately defended against undersea attack which, moreover, occurred in the more narrow Mediterranean.

**Loss Seen Big Blow**

While the United States of America is now left with no other means to fight Japan than by resorting to its air forces, as believed among expert quarters, it is all too plain that the reported loss of an aircraft carrier of the Lexington type is a decisive blow, the Nichi Nichi comments.

The name of the Lexington, together with that of the Saratoga, were formerly much advertised in this country through films so that to some people, especially the then juvenile part of the population here, these aircraft-carriers were believed to have as much power as demonstrated in the film. The fact that one of these powerful vessels proved so weak before a single Japanese submarine is enough to surprise people on the strength of the Imperial Navy and at the same time to disclose the American vaunt based on these ships, the paper asserts.

The power of the American submarines meantime was queerly demonstrated in its hitting of an Imperial hospital ship, which is one of the most eloquent displays of its brutality covered in the beautiful name of humanity. This reminds, one the paper continues, of how at the Washington Conference for naval limitation the Japanese chief delegate, the late Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, fought down the American proposal of robbing Japan of its all submarines. The proposal was successfully suppressed by the delegate in cooperation with the French delegation.

Thus, it is undisputable that the United States as early as the days of the Washington Conference was in great fear of the Japanese submarines, against which the aircraft-carrier of the Lexington type proved so powerless. America's hope of maintaining its war with its air forces has now been utterly shattered.

"However," the Nichi Nichi goes on, "There is another way possible for America to attack Japan. The attack will be started in spring by way of the Aleutian Islands." This, the paper stresses, will only come on the understanding with the Soviet Union, and

(Continued on Page 2)

### *Axis Embassy Staff To Be Sent to U.S., Mexicans Announce*

Domei

**LISBON, January 14.—The Mexican Government has announced that the Embassy staff members of Japan and Germany, now under surveillance in Mexico City, will be sent to internment camps in the United States where the Embassy staff members of the two countries in the United States are now being held, according to a Reuter report received here from Mexico City today.**

# NAVY LEADERS LAUD FEAT OF SUBMARINE

## U.S. Aircraft Carrier Sinking Made Possible by Long Practise And Bushido Spirit

At the report of the sinking of the United States aircraft-carrier Lexington, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Vice-Admiral Toyoichi Kazunami and Vic-Admiral Shigeoki Nobeta, who all have had the experience of being the commander of the Japanese Submarine Fleet and are the authorities in submarine strategy, unanimously claimed that the brilliant war result attained by the Japanese Navy is attributable to the high morale of the Japanese navymen, the rigorous discipline and the deliberate preparations the Japanese Navy has been conducting for the past 36 years.

Admiral Suetsugu stated as follows:

"I should like to proclaim that the brilliant war result attained by the Japanese submarine in the present East Asia War including the sinking of the Lexington are simply attributable to the iron will which our submarine crews have hitherto cherished as the first and the last principle since the Japanese Navy adopted undersea craft as its vital weapon.

"The interior of the submarine is very narrow and poorly ventilated. Moreover, the crew are obliged to live only on canned food for a long period. Despite all these hardships the men, with iron-will as their principle, have willingly undergone the most rigorous discipline. On this occasion I should like to praise the submarine crew and at the same time express gratitude to our ancestors who gave us the true spirit of Bushido which gives the essential source of the high morale of the Japanese Navy."

Vice-Admiral Nobeta told as follows:

"The splendid feat of the Japanese submarine is, figuratively speaking, the florescence of the unpretentious discipline the Japanese Submarine Fleet has conducted these 36 years. The painstaking work for a long time of the submarine crew in the narrow interior of submarines is the very seed of this war result.

"One may add to this, the broadmindedness of the Japanese Navy authorities who have always been willing to adopt the strong points of other countries. We should never commit the fault of underestimating the power of the enemy, but, with the sea-power on the Pacific already held by our Naval and Air Forces, we may be permitted to expect that the American navy will be forced to suffer successive defeats

(Continued on Page 2)

## No Barriers Can Stop Them!

Through the deep, dense jungles of Malay Peninsula a mechanized unit of the Imperial Forces ploughs its way. Despite the almost insurmountable obstacles erected by man and nature in this heat-infested area, the advance of our troops continues with unabating fury and rapidity as is evidenced in the daily reports of British confusion and new captures of strategic points achieved by our intrepid Army. (Censored by the War Ministry)

# *Americans Cannot Shoot Down Planes—They Even Up by Massacring Internees*

Failing to shoot down the Japanese planes flying overhead, the American soldiers in Davao took it out on the Japanese residents who were being interned at an elementary school, causing fatal and serious injuries to 70 odd persons, a special dispatch to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi from Manila discloses.

On the morning of December 8, the report says, the American gendarmes raided the Japanese residences in the city and instructed them to accompany them to the concentration camp. When the Japanese pleaded with the intruders that they wished to finish their breakfast, the American soldiers dumped boiling water over their heads while they dragged the women out of the houses by pulling them by the hair.

At an elementary school where the residents were being interned, the report goes on to say, a sudden excitement was caused when the machine-guns went into action. When they looked toward the sky, the captives saw a formation of Japanese warplanes flying over the school but they dared not utter a word since they knew what the consequences would be. None of the bullets, however, found their mark and the planes safely continued on to their destination.

Unable to hold back the joy over their safety, a few of those interned shouted banzai when the American soldiers ruthlessly turned their machine-guns on the concentration camp, causing instant deaths to over 30 persons and seriously injuring scores of others.

The Imperial units, upon successfully landing on December 20 on the Mindanao Island, turned their eyes away from the gruesome scene that greeted them at the concentration camp. For within the school compound were seven or eight blood-spattered bodies of the Japanese residents, who fell victims to the cowardly and inhuman acts of the American soldiers.

As a result of these sacrifices, however, peace and order are completely restored in Davao today, the Nichi Nichi scribe declares. Although the enemy military establishments are blasted beyond recognition, not one single bomb was dropped within the city limits vividly indicating the true intentions of the Japanese forces of respecting the properties of the non-combatants.

Concluding, the report says that the Japanese people should never forget the massacre that took place through American savagery before the peaceful atmosphere was restored.

# ITALIANS RESIST BRITISH IN SOLLUM AREA FIGHTING

## Enemy Attacks Southwest of Agedabia Repulsed, High Command Announces

Domei

ROME, January 14.—Violent British attacks against Italian strongholds in the Sollum sector yesterday were met with fierce resistance by Italian garrisons, the High Command announced in a communique issued today. Hard combats now are in progress.

Southwest of Agedabia, enemy attacks by mechanized means were promptly repulsed and a number of mechanized means were destroyed, the High Command said.

Italian aircraft with visible effect repeatedly bombed the rear communications of the enemy, the High Command said, adding three Curtiss planes were shot down in aerial combat with Axis fighters.

The High Command reported also that aerial assaults against objectives on Malta continue with unabated fury.

It was admitted that British planes raided Homs and Tripoli. The High command revealed, however, that the British attacks were without important consequences.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean, has been raided 1,200 times since the outbreak of the war, according to a Reuter report received here today.

# HIGH HONORS CONFERRED

## 3 War Leaders Awarded First Class Orders of Sacred Treasure

Lieutenant-General Ryu Sakai, supreme commander of the Japanese forces which occupied Hongkong on Christmas Day, has been awarded the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in a regular conferment of decorations for 4,323 officers and officials, the Imperial Household Ministry announced on Wednesday.

First Class Orders of the Sacred Treasure were also conferred on Vice-Admiral Hitoshi Kobayashi and Lieutenant-General Norizo Kitano.

# AUSTRALIA WILL DETAIL BRITISH TO INDIAN ARMY

## Decided at Cabinet Meeting to Strengthen Britain's Position in South Pacific

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, has announced that Australia has decided at a Cabinet meeting to comply with the demand of the Home Government to detail part of the British forces now incorporated in the Australian army as officers in the Indian army, it was reported here from Melbourne today.

The Australian Government's acquiescence to the British demand was believed by observers here to signify an acute shortage of British officers and the urgent need to increase the British armed forces with Indian troops to counter the rapidly deteriorating British position in the south Pacific.

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—In view of the serious labor shortage facing Australia, the Canberra Government temporarily will alter its immigration laws and permit Chinese and other Asiatics to enter the country, according to a report received here from Canberra today.

## Cripps Returning

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The London Exchange Telegraph has confirmed Reuter reports that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, would shortly return to London and resume his former activities in Britain, according to a London report received here today.

## Kindness Pleases Parisians

Domei

PARIS, January 14.—Photographs showing French prisoners of war walking about Berlin without German guards have been published for the first time by newspapers here. The photographs, which have disclosed the generous treatment of French war prisoners, were said to have greatly impressed the French public.

# TURKEY MAY DECIDE ON WAR STEPS SOON

## Wide-Scale Preparations Being Made Behind Screen—Diplomatic Move Watched

Domei

SOFIA, January 14.—Although Turkey has remained behind a smoke-screen of alleged neutrality since 1941, it has consistently made moves to contradict its true position, it was reported here today.

Completely surrounded by warring nations, Turkey has embarked on a military program of sizeable proportions, even to the extent of constructing fortresses along its borders, known as the Cakmak Line after Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff.

Various internal factors have served to hamper this military burden and domestic policies of the Government. There is the difficulty of obtaining strategic raw materials, while its limited and conglomerate population has loomed as a difficult problem in the matter of conscription, it was reported.

Turkey always has relied on industrial goods of foreign manufacture and due to prevailing conditions abroad, the prices of electrical appliances, paper products, drugs and a sundry of daily necessities have risen sharply, it was said.

Official statistics have revealed that the cost of living in Istanbul has climbed 30 per cent as compared with pre-war periods, it was said.

This situation coupled with uncertainties of a wartime period, have encouraged hoarding of consumer goods, which has prompted the rationing of bread throughout Turkey's major cities.

**Diplomatic Moves Watched**

Meantime, Turkey's diplomacy has caused vital concern to various Powers in Europe and America, the report said.

It was commented that Germany has been cautious in its relations with the Turkish Government, while anti-Axis nations have manifested an all-out effort to pull Turkey into its fold.

The report revealed that within a single month, the United States has tempted Turkey with Lease-Lend offers, while promises of oil and news broadcasts in the Turkish language have also been made to attract Turkey's favors.

At present there are 2,000 Germans and 3,000 British nationals among a total of 30,000 foreign residents throughout Turkey.

Foreign correspondents alone number several hundred, and add to this hodge podge of diplomatic tug-of-war, the undercover maneuvers of leaders of nationalist movements from Arabia and the Caucuses and Turkey appears as a fertile field for rampant propaganda, it was said.

The report was of the opinion that the absence of German demands for a passage through Turkey, and the expiration of Turkey's alliance with France and Great Britain, temporarily tended to draw Istanbul on more intimate terms with Germany.

However, Germany's declaration of war on Soviet Union tended to force Turkey back to its former stand of avowed neutrality.

Nevertheless, Japan's spectacular drives in East Asia, and the resumption of German action on the European front, probably will hasten a realignment of Turkey's attitude toward the Axis, it was contended.

The answer to this probably will rest with German diplomacy, but it is certain, the report declared, that Turkey

(Continued on Page 2)

# *KEY TOWN CAPTURED ON MALACCA BORDER; ENEMY IN CONFUSION*

## Seremban and Sepang Occupied as Drive Continues

## TENGAH FIELD RAIDED

Domei

**SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 15.—Japanese dive-bombers yesterday raided an important United States airdrome located at a base on Bataan Peninsula, east of Subic Bay, and destroyed a Curtiss P-40 fighter, one of the last remaining remnants of the highly touted American air force in the Philippines.**

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAY FRONT, January 14.—Powerful Japanese forces at 12:30 p.m. today stormed into a key town on the Negri Sembilan - Malacca border.

Seremban and Sepang, important cities in Negri Sembilan 100 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur, were occupied by Japanese troops which now are continuing a steady drive southward in the Negri Sembilan-Malacca border area.

Aerial reconnaisance reveals that the British troops now are retreating in great confusion toward Johore State from the vicinity of Gemas, border city between Negri Sembilan and Johore.

**Singapore Again Hit**

Domei

**SOMEWHERE ON MALAY FRONT, January 14.—The city of Singapore, the destiny of which is now hanging precariously in the balance before the rapid advance of intrepid Japanese forces, last night was subjected to another relentless bombing by powerful squadrons of the Japanese Army air force.**

**The Japanese air raiders, in the night attack against the British naval base, poured explosives upon Tengah airfield on the western end of the city, wrecking the airfield, as well as completely destroying six enemy planes on the ground.**

**The Japanese air formations also wreaked heavy havoc among the military establishments within the city.**

**The Japanese fliers returned to their bases safely.**

**Rangoon Field Blasted**

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 14.—The headquarters of the British army and air forces in Burma this afternoon announced that an airfield in the northern suburbs of Rangoon was bombed intensively by Japanese air formations at 6:05 a.m. today (Burma time), according to a Rangoon cable received here today.

**Confusion in Singapore**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 14.—A first-hand account of the confusion now prevailing in Singapore has been related by an Indian employe of the Central Post Office in Singapore who fled the doomed city on January 8 and arrived in Kuala Lumpur immediately after its occupation by Japanese forces on January 13.

Repeated bombings by Japanese aircraft have destroyed the Johnson Square Building, the Singapore Customs Office, and many other large structures, while conflagrations have

(Continued on Page 2)

## *All Hospital Ships Are Painted White—No Excuse for Sinking of Harbin Maru*

Pointing out that all hospital ships of the Japanese Army and Navy are painted white, with a large distinct red cross sign which is illuminated at night by electric lights, Rear-Admiral Nobuaki Hori, Director of the Naval Medical Academy, severely condemned the United States for the flagrant violation of the treaties of 1886 and 1912 and the complete, inhuman disregard for the lives of the sick and wounded, in connection with the sinking of the Harbin Maru Saturday morning, according to the Hochi.

"There is no reason on earth why the hospital ship could have been mistaken for any other ship. There can be no excuse whatever for this outrageous attack," Rear-Admiral Hori said and continued:

"Article 1 of the Red Cross Treaty concluded in 1886 and the provisions of the 1912 Hague Treaty should be strictly observed even in war—rather it should all the more be adhered to because it is wartime.

"By this single act, the Americans have shown the world their cold-bloodedness, disregard for the lives of the weak and their capacity for unlimited atrocity. Any human being—any person with a spark of decency in him—would never dare attack even his enemy on a sick bed."

Then, Rear-Admiral Hori expressed his solid conviction that the common enemy of mankind must be wiped from the world.

Similarly, Professor Kizaburo Yokota of the Tokyo Imperial University Law Department attacked the United States for the sinking of the Red Cross ship.

The savant explained: "Similar incidents like this took place during the last World War. There were about 20 of such incidents. Prior to 1907, the provisions of the Red Cross Treaty were only applicable to the sick and wounded on the battlefields but on this date, the provisions were extended to war on the seas.

"It should be underlined here that Article 1 of the Hague Treaty of 1912 provides that the belligerents are required not to seize hospital ships whose names have been communicated to them prior to the employment of these vessels. Furthermore, international law provides that not only hospital ships but also merchant ships may not be sunk, although the latter may be seized."

Dr. Yokota strongly criticized the Americans for sinking the hospital ship without first giving a warning to the ship.

### *27th China Affair Honors Conferred On Many Survivors*

**The 27th conferment of honors on many survivors of the China Affair was made public by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry at midnight on Wednesday. The officers and men who were decorated include the members of the Japanese garrisons at North and Central China and a group of men attached to a contingent that was given citations during the period of the first conferment of honors. Some of the generals attached to contingents already announced along with Lieutenant-General Toshikoto Miura who was seriously wounded at North China front shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair were also included. Of the officers and men honored 437 were decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite.**

# BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY UPHELD BY JOURNAL

## Correio de Manha Says Official Statements Confirm Nation's Independence

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 14.—Dwelling on the neutrality of Brazil, the newspaper "Correio de Manha," leading local independent daily today declared that recent official statements are a confirmation of Brazilian independence.

Neutrality, the paper emphasizes, is the national demand of the hour. This neutrality, however, in no way influences the solidarity of Brazil with the United States, the journal continued.

As the President, Getuillo Dornalles Vargas has pointed out, the solidarity with the United States is due to geographical conditions, as both countries are a part of the same hemisphere, and as Brazil is greatly interested in the defense of North America.

National interest, however, compels Brazil to adopt a neutral attitude in the present conflict. Brazil, the paper continues, has not been attacked or insulted by anybody. Furthermore strong ties of friendship, economy and culture exist between Brazil and both warring parties.

Being an independent country, Brazil is in a position to assume a free attitude, which, as the paper concludes, cannot be dictated by any foreign powers.

**Higher Prices Wanted**

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 14.—Juan Batista Rosetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, while en route to attend the Foreign Ministers Conference here, has declared that Chile would demand higher prices for goods exported to the United States, it was reported here today.

Mr. Rosetti said military solidarity would be impossible to attain without first settling economic problems of those countries which have to import and buy goods at wartime prices but sell and export their goods at peacetime prices, the report stated.

**Various Views Seen**

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The Pan-American conference of foreign ministers is to be opened on January 15,

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# LONDONERS AROUSED OVER MALAY DEFEAT

## Daily Express and Other Papers Admit Singapore Fall Inevitable

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The attention of the British public is still focussed on the situation on Malaya according to reports from London. Even official quarters there are now beginning to admit that Singapore is in serious danger while the press generally states that the fate of this British stronghold in East Asia would be decided in the course of the next three weeks. The papers speak of a lamentable failure of the British authorities who have been responsible for the defense of Singapore and they, moreover, sharply criticize the endeavors of the British Government to give an unduly optimistic view of the actual military situation on the Malay Peninsula.

This unjustified optimistic picture of the situation, given by official quarters in London, is sarcastically commented upon by the London press. Thus the Daily Express voices the opinion that reassurances of this kind can no longer dispel doubts or awaken hopes but will merely augment the general nervousness throughout England. Ward Price, noted British journalist, stresses in the Daily Mail that England was now paying a high price for underestimation of the actual military strength of Japan. "All this could only happen because we laughed about the Japanese," he said. "We have always been told that the Japanese were only good at imitating but no good at improvising, that their airmen were incapable and that their ships would never be ready in time. And now this must happen! The Japanese, moreover, were better informed than we were about how things were with us. The fact must be stated that the Japanese knew more about the physical features of the Malay Peninsula than our own colonial officials who have spent many years in Malaya."

On account of this situation Prime Minister Churchill after his prolonged absence will face a storm of indignation and criticism such as the British Parliament has hardly seen since the outbreak of the war. The naval correspondent of the Yorkshire Post presumes that the landing of Japanese troops on Celebes and on Dutch Borneo must be regarded as the prelude to an impending Japanese attack on Soerabaya, the new headquarters of the Anglo-Saxon Powers and their allies.

According to the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter the majority of the British military experts hold the view that the Japanese will have to land additional troops and reinforcements on Celebes and Borneo before they can risk an attack on Java. Dissatisfaction and resentment in England assumed such an extent that it will be hardly possible for Premier Churchill to silence this criticism by mere speeches.

The latest oratorical delivery of Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, stressing that Hitler was the chief enemy of America who had to be beaten first, likewise failed to make any impression in view of the perilous situation the British are facing in East Asia. To this the "Evening News" declared that none denied that Hitler was the chief enemy against the present struggle being waged but all these words could not hide the facts of the British Government's insufficient preparations in East Asia. It is expected that Prime Minister Churchill will have to sacrifice several members

(Continued on Page 2)

## COLONIZERS' SCHOOL RAISES ENROLLMENT

### 200 Young Men to Be Trained By Overseas Ministry for South Seas Work

With Japan's concern for the South Seas mounting daily, more than 200 students, or twice the number of last year, will be trained for work in the South Pacific at the Southern Colonization Institute of the Overseas Ministry, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The Southern Colonization Institute was opened last April with 100 students, selected from 2,000 candidates. The Overseas Ministry, however, in answer to demands that the Institute be enlarged, decided on Tuesday that the new term opening next April will have 200 new students.

The Ministry furthermore indicated that it will invite 20 research students, who will be expected to assume leadership in the reclamation projects in the southern areas. The research students will be selected from graduates of colleges and universities and trained for one year under Government subsidy. They are due to make special studies of the various ramifications of industry and after finishing their course will be given important posts through the recommendation of the Overseas Ministry.

The members of the Institute who entered the same school last April are claimed to be able to speak Malayan, Filipino and other southern languages very fluently. They will be sent to the southern areas next spring and be given further training on the spot.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Southern Economics Association, with a view to educating prospective leaders of industrial and economic fields in the southern areas, decided at its meeting of the board of directors on Tuesday on the plan of inaugurating the "Southern Economics Lectures." These lecture series will be given by authorities on economics, social thought and military science to 300 prospective leaders recommended by private companies and organizations concerned. The subjects of lectures will be on geographical, economic and political problems of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Association furthermore decided at the same meeting on organizing a Committee on Racial Problems. The same Committee is due to consider measures to cope with the important problems on the relationships of numerous races and nations which will be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

## *Key Town Captured On Malacca Border; Enemy in Confusion*

(Continued From Page 1)

been started in several points in the city and the flames are raging day and night, according to the Indian.

Lately Japanese aircraft have intensified attacks against Singapore, carrying out three to four raids a day, he said. The constant roar of Japanese planes overhead and the crash of bombs have struck terror into the populace, which have all fled to the hills of the island, he said.

British refugees, numbering some 20,000 persons, who have fled from northern Malay Peninsula before the Japanese advance, were said to be in a sad plight. As ships for their evacuation were unable to set sail, they are all living in tents in the hills of Singapore and are receiving canned food from the British troops, he said.

Singapore officials already are worrying about the water supply, he said, as not only the railroad but also the water pipe-line, the only source of water in the island, passes over the causeway, a narrow bridge connecting the island with the mainland. If the causeway is destroyed, Singapore will be cut off from its water supply, he said.

### 'Scorched Earth' Policy Begun

Domei

SAIGON, January 14.—Immediately following the Japanese occupation of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor State yesterday, and the intense bombardment of Singapore by Japanese warplanes later on the same day, British authorities have striven in vain to cover up actual losses and damages sustained in Malaya in an effort to bolster the declining morale of the British troops and Malayans, according to reliable information received here today.

Furthermore, British officials have ordered the destruction of all useful establishments in the wake of their retreat in order to slow down the Japanese war machine, it was revealed, leading informed circles here to believe that Britain has at last resorted to passive scorched earth tactics which will hurt no one but the innocent inhabitants of the stricken areas.

## *Lone Underwater Craft Sinks Big Plane Carrier*

(Continued from Page 1)

America is now striving hard to curry favor with the Union.

Soviet Russia, in this connection, is not being approached by the United States only. There is Britain who is also trying to obtain the Russian help in the European warfare. The Soviet Union, under such circumstances, seems to be coolly surveying the situation.

The reported withdrawal of the German forces to the west of Smolensk and the expected moving back of the Soviet Government to Moscow is interpreted by Britain as a favorable turn for its war prospect. When, however, Britain is awakened, as it ought to, to the fact that German operations are most directed toward other scenes of war, it must needs be down-spirited. It must expect that such a great blow as the sinking of its aircraft-carrier recently by a German submarine will be repeated.

## JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 15

**NICHI NICHI—Activities and War Results of Our Submarines; Shortcut to Exterminate Inhuman Activities**
**ASAHI—New War Result by Submarine Force**
**YOMIURI—Atrocity of U.S. Navy**
**CHUGAI SHOGYO—This Cowardly Act; Sinking of Aircraft Carrier**

### Activities and War Results of Our Submarines

NICHI NICHI

The sinking of a U.S. aircraft carrier of the Lexington type off Hawaii by our submarine affords us a source of immense delight, which is far greater than the mere destruction of a 33,000 ton warship. The Lexington had been publicized as a pride of the U.S. Navy and even as a symbol of the U.S. Navy's menace to the Japanese homeland and the Imperial Navy in case of a war in the Pacific. The sinking of this gigantic aircraft carrier has been the very war result we have been awaiting since the time of the Washington Naval Conference.

The sinking of the Lexington only five days after that of the Langley off Manila, is firm proof that the mastery over the Pacific Ocean is unshakably in the hands of the Imperial Navy. The successive sinkings of these two aircraft carriers will also enable us to hold the mastery of the air in this vast expanse of war.

The aforementioned war results are only a beginning of our submarine activities. The submarine force which has been perfected with the objective of destroying the U.S. Fleet will carry on their merciless activities as long as the American and British fleets exist. We are deeply delighted to see our submarine force has been displaying its long-trained strength and wish to pay our greatest tribute to all crew members for their strenuous efforts.

### Shortcut to Exterminate Inhuman Activities

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters Wednesday, the Harbin Maru, our hospital ship, was attacked and sunk by an enemy submarine in the South China Sea on January 10. Although the majority of the patients and members of the crew were rescued, fortunately, we can never tolerate their fiendish activity which simply ignores humanity and violates international treaty.

Similar inhuman incidents have been repeated by the enemy since the outbreak of the current war, such as the massacre of non-combatant Japanese in Mindanao and the bombing of a hospital ship off Malaya. As long as they continue such inhuman acts, we must unhesitantly take retaliatory measures as it will be the quickest way to exterminate such inhuman activities.

### New War Result by Submarine Force

ASAHI

The sinking of a U.S. aircraft carrier of the Lexington type in waters west of Hawaii by our submarine is a matter of great delight and a source of new gratitude for us. Since the Lexington type aircraft carrier has been a powerful one which the U.S. Navy has boasted to the world, its sinking must have had a serious effect on the morale of the U.S. Navy, together with the destruction of the main force of the Pacific Fleet off Hawaii. Although the purpose of the movement of the Lexington type aircraft carrier is not clear yet, she has undoubtedly been engaging in certain duty in the neighborhood of Johnston Island. As an indication of a certain strategic plot of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the nation must exercise utmost caution.

We will not speculate here whether the sunken U.S. aircraft carrier has been seeking to effect a special surprise attack or trying to hold control of the southern route toward the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. The sinking of the huge U.S. aircraft carrier indicates the activities of the Imperial Navy's submarine force in the vicinity of Johnston Island and the west coast of the United States now extending to waters east of the 180 degree line. Seeing smooth progress of our naval operations in this region, we feel quite reassured and satisfied.

The central advance route of the Pacific Ocean which the United States often stressed as an intimidatory measure toward this country before the war has already been cut off and the southern route is now about to be intercepted. It is rather interesting to watch how they try to retrieve the declining fortunes in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

### Atrocity of U.S. Navy

YOMIURI

The U.S. Navy which suffered successive defeats at Guam, Wake, Mindanao and Manila has outrageously attacked and sunk our hospital ship Harbin Maru. Needless to say, it is an open violation of the Geneva Treaty.

The United States, which has hitherto acted as a faithful observer and defender of international treaties, is now flagrantly violating them and committing atrocities against God and man. The humanity advocated by the so-called Christian countries is now unmasked and the true nature of their guerrilla warfare exposed to light.

The British are already pointing out the undependability of the U.S. Navy, while the Americans are now criticizing the miserable defeat of the British forces in East Asia. Public opinion in the United States is censuring the responsbility of the Navy for successive losses. The Lexington, the greatest aircraft carrier of the U.S. Navy, has been sunk by our submarine.

The successive defeats the enemy are suffering will undoubtedly serve to increase their outrageous actions in the future. We must be prepared to meet more inhuman activities by the United States Navy which is desperately trying to retrieve its declining fortunes. Such is the last efforts of the defeated nation and we cannot help but feel great pity.

### This Cowardly Act

CHUGAI SHOGYO

It has been announced that our hospital ship Harbin Maru was sunk by an enemy submarine in the South China Sea on January 10. Although the majority of the crew and patients were rescued, still six persons are reported to be missing. The sinking of a hospital ship which has no fighting strength is simply incomprehensible to our common sense. It can be tolerated if such an action is committed by an uncivilized nation, but we are surprised to know that such is a method of fighting of the American and British forces.

We are filled with great indignation to learn this announcement. The killing of innocent people in the name of the civilized nations is a sin against God and man. It is quite natural for us to take some retaliatory measures but we can never think of attacking a hospital ship to revenge this atrocity. But we must be fully prepared to face more inhuman activities of the American and British forces in the future and a counter-measure must be formulated from this standpoint.

### Sinking of Aircraft Carrier

Our submarine is believed to have sunk a U.S. aircraft carrier of the Lexington type in waters west of Hawaii, Tuesday evening. Since the Langley which was sunk several days ago was a seaplane carrier, the sinking of the Lexington is the first destruction of an enemy aircraft carrier which must be specially mentioned in the annal of our naval victory in the current war.

Although we cannot comprehend with what purpose the Lexington had been cruising the waters west of Hawaii, she had apparently been planning to launch certain fresh actions against this country. Its sinking, however, will further restrict the activities of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Ocean in the future.

Although there are six more aircraft carriers in the United States, the sinking of the Lexington undoubtedly has had a serious psychological effect on the U.S. Navy as well as on the American public. All American warships in the Pacific will sooner or later face similar fates before the invincible Imperial Navy, but, at the same time, we must be fully prepared to cope with any situation which may arise in the future as the result of the U.S. naval activities.

## TWO BILLS PREPARED TO IMPROVE HEALTH

### Two-Fold Purpose: To Cut Infant Mortality Rate and To Insure Good Bodies

With the two-fold purpose of lowering the high infant mortality rate and to insure good health for the coming generation so that they can bear the brunt of Greater Japan, two bills calling for the control of national health from infancy are now being prepared by the Population Bureau of the Welfare Ministry for introduction to the coming Imperial Diet session, the Kokumin reported on Wednesday.

According to tentative plans outlined by the Ministry, the plan under contemplation will give health tests to all babies under one year old throughout the country during this coming May. Health cards will be issued inscribing the weight, height and other physical characteristics and it is claimed that approximately two million babies in the country will come under the category.

### To Appropriate ¥100,000

To assist the Welfare authorities in the work, physicians will be mobilized and they will report each time an infant develops any contagious disease such as trachoma, measles, malaria and whooping-cough. The cardinal purpose behind this move is to help check the current high infant mortality rate. For executing the mission, the Welfare Ministry plans to appropriate ¥100,000.

Simultaneously in connection with elevating the standard of the health of infants, the Ministry contemplates incorporating the Infant Health Card System into the existing National Health Control Act. This would enable each individual to possess a health card certified by a physician and it will be in his possession throughout his periods from infancy, during his national school days and up to maturity.

In the same bill under deliberation, the plan will call for the registration of all pregnant women for the committee deems it expedient to check the high rate of still-borns, miscarriages and death of pregnant women, which according to statistics annually amount to 300,000 and 5,000 respectively. Many quarters are in favor of this program for they have been clamoring for the Government to remedy the situation.

### 2,300,000 Women Pregnant

According to figures released by the Ministry, there are at present 2,300,000 pregnant women in the country. They will be required to register at municipal and village offices after July of this year by presenting a physician's or midwife's certificate. In the intervals, periodical examinations will be held for they will be compelled to show their medical examination certificate every three months after the initial examination.

In this connection physicians have been called upon to make a special endeavor to discover earlier kidney and other inter-related troubles. For the poor, who are unable to receive medical treatment, free medical attention at the expense of the municipality will be given for their protection. In addition, the Ministry will see to it that attention will be given for priority distribution of nutritious foodstuffs to pregnant women.

In this way, the authorities believe their long cherished dream of controlling national health from infancy will bear vital contribution toward lowering the high infant mortality.

## *Londoners Aroused Over Malay Defeat*

(Continued from Page 1),

of his Cabinet as "scapegoats" in order to silence criticism since it would be hardly possible to put all the blame on Duff-Cooper, who only few weeks ago assumed the responsibility for the civil and military measures taken in Singapore.

### Japanese Advance Seen

Domei

BERNE, January 13.—In the greatest military drive of the century, Japanese Forces on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula are advancing into Johore, while their units trodding the mid-regions are at the threshold of Negri Sembilan, according to reports received here today.

Despite the surge of Japanese Forces dangerously close to Singapore, and the frantic appeals of the British public there for immediate succor to their Asiatic stronghold, unofficial reaction from the Home Government has been unbelievably sluggish, the report said.

The London Daily Express admitted today that the menace to Singapore was mounting by the hour.

### Public Fed Misinformation

It continued indignantly that the British public was previously fed with misinformation on the invulnerability of Malaysia, and now it faces humiliating realities that speak another story, it was reported.

The same journal concluded, Japanese victories continue unabated, while it is becoming increasingly evident that the pitiful situation is all due to official incompetence.

The London Daily Telegraph wrote in the same mood yesterday. It claimed that Japanese Forces have advanced 80 miles through military and natural obstructions in four days and added the lament that inadequate anti-aircraft equipment was making British resistance against Japanese air attacks a farce, said the report.

This sad situation can partially be rectified only by the immediate dispatch of powerful reinforcements, the newspaper concluded.

### Londoners Pessimistic

Reflecting the imminence of the fall of Singapore due to smashing onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, pessimistic views are fast developing among Londoners, the Yomiuri correspondent reports from Zurich.

The vernaculars in the British capital on the morning of January 13 were unanimous in opinion that it is now extremely hard to defend the fortress and strongly criticized the action of the military experts.

The London Times, in commenting on the subject, says that the defense of Singapore is becoming steadily difficult and that it cannot remain a passive spectator. The News Chronicle on the other hand, declares that the defense of Singapore to the last is tantamount to a dream.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express states that the British forces must strive to stave off Japanese attacks for at least the next 130 days but the prerequisite in accomplishing this object is to reconstruct the Chungking and New Zealand air forces. The same paper predicts that should the British forces succeed in holding Malacca until June, the war situation can be turned in their favor as at that time, a rainy season will be prevalent and consequently, it is possible for the Chungking and Burmese forces to launch stronger counter-attacks.

## Social and General

The Swiss Legation, Tokyo, has announced that Dr. J.A.F. Paravicini, of Yokohama, has been appointed delegate in Japan for the International Red Cross Committee. Dr. Paravicini, who is well known in Red Cross circles in Switzerland, held the same post with distinction during the last World War.

The Bureau of Decorations has announced that Keijiro Inomata, prefectural government secretary of Kagoshima Prefecture, has been given permission to accept and wear the order of the "Commendatori Corona d'Italia" which was bestowed upon him recently by the King of Italy.

A "Grand Exhibition of the War of Greater East Asia" is being held until the end of this month at various department stores supported by the Army Ministry, the Navy Ministry, and the Board of Information. Exhibits pertaining to Thailand and French Indo-China are on display at the Isetan department store, Shinjuku; Borneo, The Netherlands East Indies, and Australia at the Nihonbashi Takashimaya store; the Philippine Islands at the Ginza Matsuya store; the Continent of China, including Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Kwanton, at the Ueno Matsuzakaya Store; Hawaii, Guam and the U.S.A. at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi store; Malaya and Burma at the Nihonbashi Shirokiya store; and a general review of the whole exhibition is on display at the Toyoko department store, Shibuya.

### May Exchange Diplomats

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports received here today stated that technical preparations for the exchange of German and United States diplomats and press representatives have now reached a stage where a definite settlement may soon be expected.

### Oshima Is Feted

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, was guest of honor at a recent Japan-German Society luncheon after he had returned from the Japanese-German students' conference, it was disclosed today.

## *Navy Leaders Laud Feat of Submarine*

(Continued from Page 1)

in the future."

Vice Admiral Kazunami's interview follows:

"Unfortunately, the Japanese Submarine Fleet never had the opportunity of showing its power in the Russo-Japanese War, the first World War, the Manchurian affair and the China affair. However, it has silently been conducting heavy practice these 36 years. The present feat may fairly be said to be the manifestation of the martial spirit and power the Japanese Submarine Fleet has hitherto been fostering.

"It is reported that the American submarine crew are disciplined first of all in the rescue work and that the American submarines are fully equipped with life-saving appliances provided in the case of sinking. On the contrary, the Japanese submarine crew never gives heed to rescue appliances. This spirit of 'defying death' is the essential merit of the Japanese Navy."

### Ushiroku Completes Tour

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, chief of staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, returned here today after completing a 10-day inspection tour of conditions in Hongkong and Canton, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China discloses in a communique issued at 3 p.m. today.

### 'Give Me Beer'

"Give me beer," was the first utterance of a Chungking-regime employed American flier who was shot down by Japanese gunfire over a Thai airfield, reports a special Bangkok dispatch to a local paper, adding that this aviator had taken a heavy drink of whisky before his departure for the attack.

### Stars Don't Come Down

The American troops now offering useless but desperate resistance against the Japanese forces in the Bataan Peninsula are in utter consternation due to incessant Japanese night attacks, reports a local paper correspondent from an undisclosed place on the peninsula. The other night they mistook stars for Japanese planes and started firing, adds the report.

## RAILWAY OFFICIALS DRAFT PLAN TO LAY 3 NEW LINES

### Railroad Construction Bill to Be Submitted to Diet as Revised Bill

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia importance of developing domestic natural resources in Japan having been increased greatly the Railroad authorities drafted plans to lay three new lines for developing mines, it is reported.

A conference will be convened at the Railroad Ministry on January 19 by the authorities at which the plans will be studied by the Railroad Minister, Y. Hatta. Matters requiring revision of the original Railroad Construction Bill will be submitted to the Diet as Revised Bill.

The three new lines under contemplation are those connecting Kikouchi and Oshima for development of Manganese mine, Shibugawa and Naganohara for iron and Sonobe and Shinoyama for silica.

The construction of Kikouch-Fukuyama line is to be accelerated by one year than originally planned. Nine other lines considered non-urgent will be postponed, it is also reported.

## DAI NIPPON SOCIETY PLAN WAR MEMORIALS IN SOUTH

### Service for Greater East Asia War Dead Scheduled at Hibiya Public Hall

The Dai Nippon War Memorial Society, formed in July 1939, for the purpose of building war memorials in the continent convened a meeting of its directors 11 a.m. Wednesday at the Kudan Military Hall. The meeting was held in view of the need felt for constructing additional war memorials in new war fields since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is reported.

The meeting was represented by over 30 people of note including General Baron Takashi Hishigari, president of the Society, the Army Affairs Section Chief Kodama and Lieutenant Colonel Imamura representing the Army, and Captain Shimazu and Commander Ono the Navy, and others.

Two plans, namely, of constructing the great war memorials in various parts of South Seas waiting instructions from the Military Headquarters, and of holding a Greater East Asia War Dead Memorial Service at the Hibiya Public Hall, were resolved at the meeting.

Among the enterprises of the Society are included many war memorials already constructed, under construction and under contemplation, such as the ¥500,000 memorial due completion in July of this year at Kalgan and those under construction in Peking and Shanghai.

Through the expansion of the activities of the Society to regions of Greater South Seas, glorious tombs of divine Yasukuni spirits, worthy of the name of the War of Greater East Asia, are to be planted in various fields there, spreading forth fragrant perfume of loyalty and honor far and wide.

## *Brazil's Neutrality Upheld by Journal*

(Continued From Page 1)

and for the past ten days various observations have been made as to its results. Some are quite optimistic, but again there are heard very contrary views. Prediction has thus become very difficult, but the following facts can be clearly seen before the opening of the conference.

1. The United States is eagerly endeavoring to utilize the conference for behind-the-scene operations to diplomatically cover up the miserable defeats in the Greater East Asia War.

2. Argentina and other South American countries are insisting upon an autonomous attitude despite extreme pressure by the United States.

3. In view of such a situation, the United States is maneuvering to secure results that would make it appear to the American people as well as other countries that the conference was a diplomatic success for the United States.

A certain diplomat who is to attend the conference observed that a bill to be presented by Dominica for a joint war declaration against Axis nations of the American Continent will be opposed by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, according to a Havas report from Rio de Janeiro. An Associated Press report from Rio de Janeiro says that a bill for severing diplomatic relations with Axis nations will be supported by 19 of the 22 countries participating in the conference. All reports say that Argentina, Chile and Brazil are opposing the plans of the United States. Of course there is a report that Chile might, after all, join the side of the United States in an attempt to isolate Argentina diplomatically.

The United Press reported from Rio de Janeiro that the United States will probably give up the presentation of the proposed joint war declaration plan, because the opposition of Argentina and Chile will make its passage difficult.

Under such condition, the conference's main topic will be the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. Yet, informed circles at Rio de Janeiro are said to be believing that after all a compromise plan of expressing positive assistance to the United States might be adopted, according to a Reuter report from Rio de Janeiro. It will be a compromise between those insisting upon a war declaration and those of neutral opinion, but in that event, it will become a subject to be decided from the respective situation of each nation.

Argentina is the greatest obstacle to the American proposal. The United States is trying to avoid confrontal conflict with Argentina and because of this endeavor, it is rumored that the war declaration proposal might be withdrawn. Chile is also opposing the United States. Chile is insisting upon special conditions because of its 2,000 mile coast line.

The American countries are now divided into three groups. The first is composed of those which have already declared war against Axis nations. The second group is those that are desiring to remain non-belligerent or neutral. The third group is those which are desiring to break diplomatic relations with Axis nations. In the second group are Argentina, Chile and Brazil, three greatest nations of South America.

The agenda of the conference include supply problems, ship convoy question, question of developing mutual trade, question of joint defense of the Western Hemisphere and others. It is rumored also that as the result of the conference, a supreme military headquarters of the Western Hemisphere will be established at Washington. Another report says that following the conclusion of the foreign ministers' conference, there will be called a conference of army and navy representatives of all American countries.

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## *Turkey May Decide On War Steps Soon*

(Continued from Page 1)

will never repeat the foolish decisions of Jugoslavia or Greece.

### Reich Blasts Propaganda

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 14.—The rumors spread by the British commentator over the radio Ankara regarding alleged German troop concentrations near the Turkish border were described as Anglo-American machinations by the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. He pointed out that such intrigues served merely two purposes, namely: first, to scare Turkey about allegedly impending German threats against Turkey and, secondly, to divert the attention of Ankara from the fact that Foreign Secretary Eden in his Moscow negotiations betrayed Europe to Bolshevism giving way to the well-known Soviet claims to Turkish possessions.

Regarding the appointment of the former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Steinhardt, as Ambassador to Ankara was merely registered in Berlin with the remark that among the former U.S. Ambassadors to Turkey there had already been quite a number of Jews. The Wilhelmstrasse does not believe that Turkey's policy will be influenced by the appointment of Mr. Steinhardt.

It is stated in this connection that it has been a peculiar habit of the United States to let themselves be represented by Jews as Ambassadors in Turkey. Thus Henry Morgenthau Sr., the father of the present Minister of Finance, was American Ambassador in Constantinople when the world war broke out, and his successor was Chief Rabbi Elkus. Even at that time the Turks were surprised at this habit and considered it an offense. Apparently the Americans learned nothing in the meantime, however, but are now repeating the same old mistake and tactlessness by nominating the Steinhardt, another Jew, as Ambassador to Ankara.

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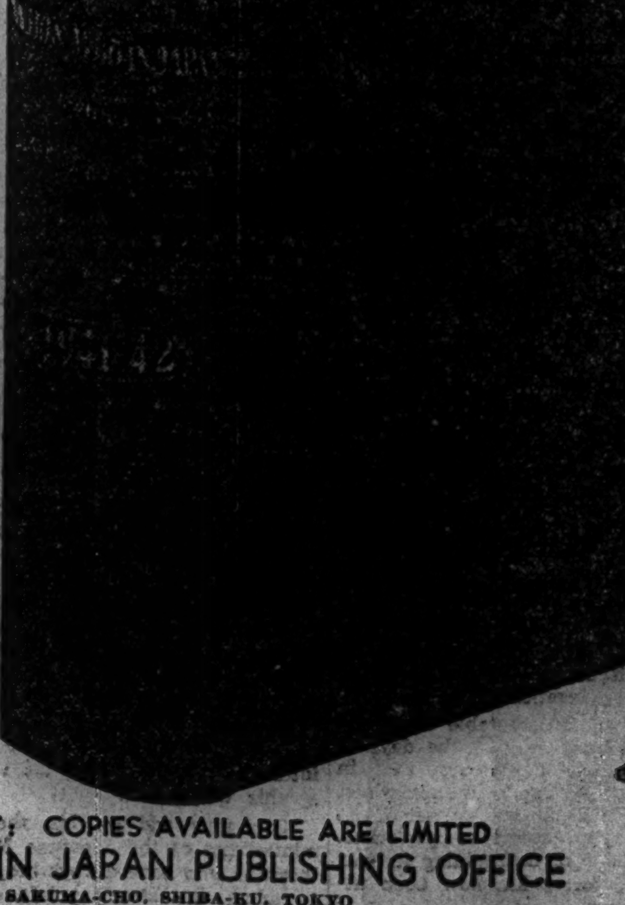

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